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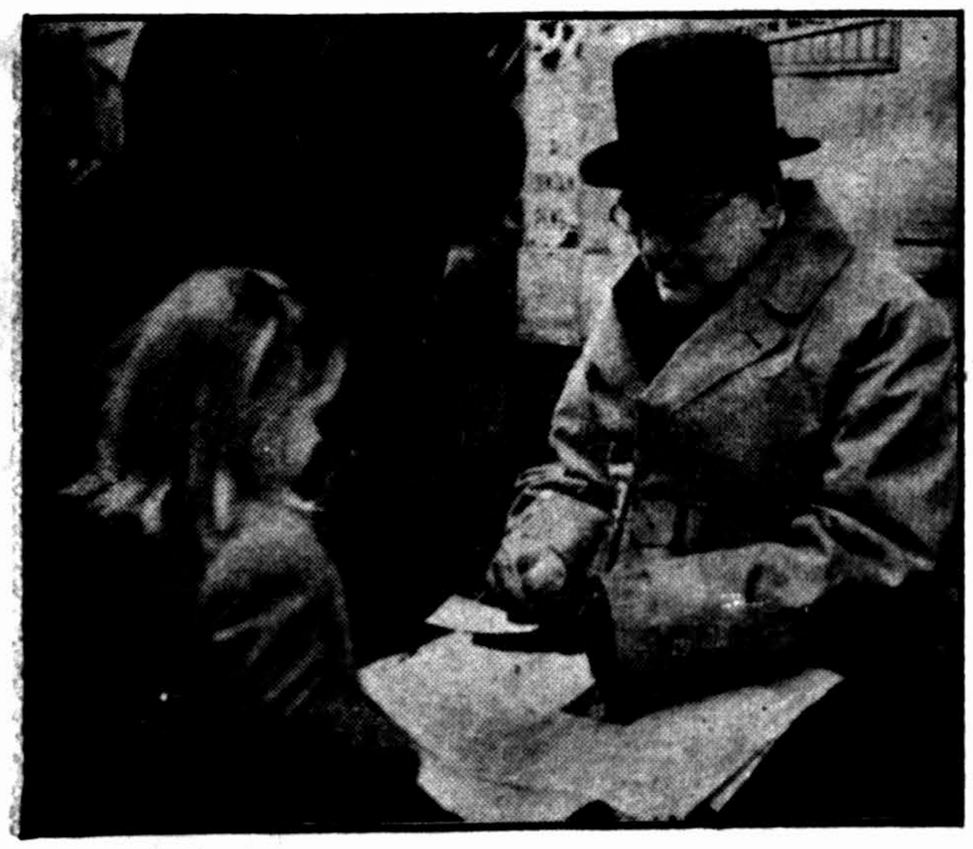
A RAJPUT PAINTING

—Sketched by Miss K. P. Bhise (Sir J. J. School of Art)

Novel methods are being adopted in England for collecting money for Spitfire and Hurricane funds. A small boy is seen here exhibiting shell splinters, pieces of bombs, etc., for his local "Spitfire Fund"

Colonies of caravan dwellers are springing up in England outside the area affected by nightly raids and among them are a number of people who have been bombed out of their homes in the past raids.

(Left) A problem picture showing a British Scout effectively disguised as a piece of bracken. With gloves and a camouflaged rifle it is easy to appreciate how invisible this man would be to any Nazi invader.
(RIGHT) A damaged Church in a west of England town, as it was after the large-scale Nazi aerial attack.



Mr. Winston Churchill, the Premier, signs an autograph for a little admirer whilst awaiting his train to London.

Sudanese recruits being trained under the supervision of a British officer.

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BOMBAY: JANUARY 26, 1941.

THINKING TO ORDER-TOTEM & SHIBBOLETH

How Dictators Control Public Opinion | Psychical And Physical Violence

BY PROF. E. J. BINGLE.

SEVENTEEN years ago I was in Northern Italy. Mussolini had been in power for nine months; the signs of the new regime were very much in evidence. Uniforms abounded; we counted eight different kinds of uniformed officials, including soldiers and black-shirts, who came to inspect our tickets on the train. Portraits of Mussolini, with those beetling brows and that threatening chin, were everywhere. The stirring trains of the Fascist hymn, Giovannezza, moved great crowds to ecstasy.

The new coins had on one side the King's head, on the other the axe and rods, the symbol of the Fascist party. Blackshirts of all ages were everywhere—even little boys of eight years old dressed in Fascist uniform, marching in formation through the streets of Milan and Venice.

Mussolini's Study Of Russian Methods

This was the new politics; its basis was the appeal to mass emotion and the delight in symbols. Mussolini had worked it out carefully and systematically, but he had not invented it. He drew on his earlier Socialist days and on a thorough study of Russian practice. The Red Flag, the sign of the hammer and sickle, the singing of the Internationale, the use of revolutionary slogans all these had been powerful aids in the rise of Socialist parties and the capture of power.

Others were to adopt these methods and use them with even more powerful effect. Hitler learnt from the Marxists in Vienna and Russia; he then improved upon his teachers. With the aid of these new methods he set out conquer the world. The new technique in politics has thus been used to bring about a new slavery. Is that inevitable? Is political servitude the fate of our generation?

These methods are not so new as they seem. This use of signs and symbols goes back a long way in history; it appeals to something very deep in human nature. What is perhaps the earliest form of human society is known by the word "totem", the symbol of bird or beast which was used to distinguish one group from other groups. The totem was not a mere badge; it involved descent and relationship and had a strange fascination over the minds of the group. Later on, the Roman eagles or standards had something of the same mystical power for the Roman legions.

Religious movements found the use of symbols a powerful aid to unity and to action. The Cross and the Crescent have bound together great masses of men in the past and continue to control men's lives in the present. The rising nations of the modern period adopted flags as their symbols; their effects have been perhaps less mystical, but they have often held man's loyalties in the face of great danger.

Political Awareness

Political symbolism is not new. Its use in recent times has however become far more important and dangerous than it has ever been before. There are two reasons for this. One is that modern politics must needs deal with very large masses of men, with men in the million and the hundred million. That does not mean that the mass of men (or women) are profound political thinkers or that they take any very active part in politics.

In Europe it has been estimated that rather less than one person in ten takes sufficient interest to attend a political meeting. Nevertheless the other nine-tenths are aware of politics and any political leader or group must take steps to conciliate them or deal with them somehow.

This is a new thing in human history; it is the outcome of the French Revolution, the new industrialism and the new towns, the new methods of widespread communication like the popular newspaper, the cinema and the radio. The great political and economic upheavals of this country have stirred the awareness of the ordinary man.

Even the dictators have to take account of this new fact. They are dictators because they have realized its importance. They have taken pains to understand this new element in politics. They understand it in their blood—both Hitler and Mussolini are of lower middle class or peasant origin. What is equally important, they use every device which modern knowledge and invention provide in order to exploit and direct this new factor for their own ends.

Control Of Opinion

The second reason is simply this new power of control of opinion and emotion which science and invention have placed in man's hands. We have talked too long about the marvels of cheap newspapers, aeroplanes, radio and the rest; what we need to be concerned with is the use to which they can be put. Their simplest use is to put power into the hands of small groups of men to control the feelings and opinions of those millions of men who cannot or will not think for themselves.

But the machinery of control would be useless without an un-

(Continued On Page 36)

REUNION IN RUMANIA

(John Collins in "The Gazette," Montreal.

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H. G. Wells—

A "Sixth Columnist"?

Lord Winterton's Bitter Attack On Famous British Author

H. G. WELLS

In the House of Commons on Oct. 23 Lord WINTERTON (C.—Horsham) raised question of the granting of an exit permit to Mr. H. G. Wells to leave this country to carry on a lecture tour in the United States.

"I want to make it clear that I am not concerned with the wrongness or rightness of Mr. Wells's views in general," he said. "I do not seek to have him muzzled here. He can say and write what he likes in this country so far as the law is concerned, which, even in war-time, is more lenient than Fascism. He has in fact for years past suggested or said openly that the Throne is a mediaeval and useless institution; that the Christian religion is a senseless superstition; and that the whole structure of society is rotten. He has made some injurious and utterly untrue statements about members on these benches and about members opposite.

"I believe him to be wrong, but his views do not injure the great reinforced concrete of our national life and outlook in the slightest degree. They do not injure his position as a novelist. People read his novels, some of which will have a permanent place for hundreds of years to come in our literature. People read Mr. Wells's novels without admiring the author's personality or performances on other fields."

For years Mr. Wells had been telling the British public, "You will always be fools and I shall never be a gentleman." The public had laughed good-humouredly and acquiesced. But he (Lord Winterton) was concerned with the wisdom of granting such a man an exit permit in the certain knowledge that he would use all the publicity and powers he possessed to denigrate his country abroad, and of all places in the United States, where, at the hour of our gravest peril, we enjoyed more real sympathy for our unity and moral strength than ever before in history.

"Why allow this unrepresentative human export to go to a country where there is no demand?" asked Lord Winterton. "What moral credit do we obtain in this country from the United States, where the question of moral credit is very high, by sending Mr. Wells there as a representative of British literature and thought?" Our real ambassadors were the thousands of children we had sent.

Mr. Well's Remarks

Mr. Wells had made a number of wounding remarks about our politicians, but he (the speaker) was not concerned with that. Mr. Wells had referred to leaders of the Labour party in and out of the Government as "sly, second-rate politicians, who made ambiguous, non-committal speeches so that if the war-aims idea should prove a winner they could claim to have said it all along." Mr. Wells had made an astonishing reference to Lord Halifax as the "quintessence of everything an Englishman should not be." He was alleged by the press to have said that an officer who still held a high position in this country, General Ironside, was a model of incompetency. Mr. Wells had referred to Lord Gort as a 'praying general."

"I am willing to make allowances for Mr. Wells's peculiar form of social inferiority complex," continued Lord Winterton, "but why should he attack a man with a tremendous record for gallantry and leadership in the last war?" Lord Gort was no staff officer but a soldier who served in the trenches and won the V.C., and in this war extricated the forces under him from an impossible position, caused by the defection of our Allies, in a manner which would earn him the admiration of military historians for all time. The reason for the attack was obvious.

"That Lord Gort is a V.C. and a great leader means nothing to Mr. Wells. Lord Gort's offence in Mr. Wells's eyes is that Lord Gort dares to confess himself a Christian, and belongs to that outworn creed which Mr. Wells detests and which Mr. Wells is exercising his puny efforts in his declining years to attack with the greatest vituperation." Lord Gort was an easy target because, as a serving officer he could not answer these attacks.

He could imagine one of the eighteenth-century essayists saying about Mr. Wells, "Sir, these are indecent words. Nay, they are worse; they are blackguardly." One wondered why any man of Mr. Wells's former reputation could indulge in such silly, offensive abuse if he were still in the full plenitude of his mental powers.

"Sixth Columnist"

But there was a more sinister aspect to Mr. Wells's conduct in the United States. France was not only betrayed by Lavals and other traitors of the Right or by Communists on the Left. There was another class of sixth columnist in France who for years past had tried to shake the Frenchman's faith in the spiritual and material institutions in France. They had said, "Fancy making so-and-so a general. Why, he is a Christian." These men, like Mr. Wells, professed hatred of Nazism, but they abused and insulted their fellow-countrymen. They were not necessarily bad men, continued Lord Winterton, and like Mr. Wells, might believe in some vague Utopia of the future, but their Republic meant as little to them as, by his own confession, the British Empire meant to Mr. Wells. Hence they helped to betray it. "It is dangerous to allow a man of this type to go to America," declared Lord Winterton.

Lord Winterton contended that Mr. Wells was unrepresentative in another sense. "Mr. Wells has never been asked or offered to risk his life for this country. At least a dozen men who have fought for us and who have given their sons for Britain's cause are more representative than he is of Britain's writers. I could think of any number—Sir Hugh Walpole, Mr. A. P. Herbert, Mr. J. B. Priestly—I do not always agree with his views, but he at any rate is representative of the generation that have fought for Britain."

"However we defend public speech in this country it is intolerable that this agnostic republican, with his hatred of things in

(Continued on Page 38)

LONDON EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT INDIAN ART

Mr. Amery Opens Photographic Show Illustrative Of 2,000 Years Of Sculpture And Architecture

(COMMUNICATED.)

LONDON, (By Mail).

Despite the pre-occupations of the War, keen public interest is being shown in the photographic exhibitions of Indian art, opened by Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for India, at the Imperial Institute, London.

The exhibition has been arranged by the India Society and the Warburg Institute, and prepared by Dr. Stella Kramrisch, lecturer on Indian Art at the Courtauld Institute and at the University of Calcutta.

The exhibition illustrates 2,000 years of Indian sculpture and architecture from about B.C. 200 to A.D. 1700. It consists of 250 photographs, many of little known places in India some taken by Dr. Kramrisch herself, and others lent by the Government of India.

It is the first comprehensive exhibition of its kind to be held in this country, as it is planned to show the ideas and ideals which inspired the great monuments of India and how the art of the country reflects the religion and philosophy of its people.

The three sections of the exhibition show 1,000 years of temple building, 1,000 years of the rock-cut cave monuments of India; and the remarkable contacts with classical art of the West. Some of the most attractive photographs are those of Indian animal mythology.

The exhibition will be sent to provincial centres in the Midlands and the West of England in the new year.

Mr. Amery in declaring the exhibition open, said that it would give the visitor somewhat closer contact with the religious and philosophical ideas of the people: for, as in Europe throughout the Middle Ages, ideas and ideals were enshrined in the cathedral, so in India Hindu ideas found their supreme artistic expression in the temple. Ornamentation and decoration were the natural media in which both the artistic and mental perceptions were illustrated.

To understand India was necessary to have a perception of her architecture, her sculpture, and her temple symbolism, and this was made possible to them by the exhibition.

Sir Francis Younghusband announced that it was the intention of the India Society to follow this exhibition of mainly Hindu art with one of Muslim architecture in India.

The advantage of photographs over other forms of museum display for illustrating Indian Art is that, when used in connection with full descriptive labels they make it possible to illustrate not only the individual carving but also the temple of which it forms a part.

This is done admirably by the photographs at the Imperial Institute, which are grouped to show certain philosophic and artistic trends, such for example, as the symbolism of temple figures, the religious reform movements of Buddhism and Jainism, and the gradual fading away of the classical Greek influence which touched Northern Indian art.

Art In The Temple

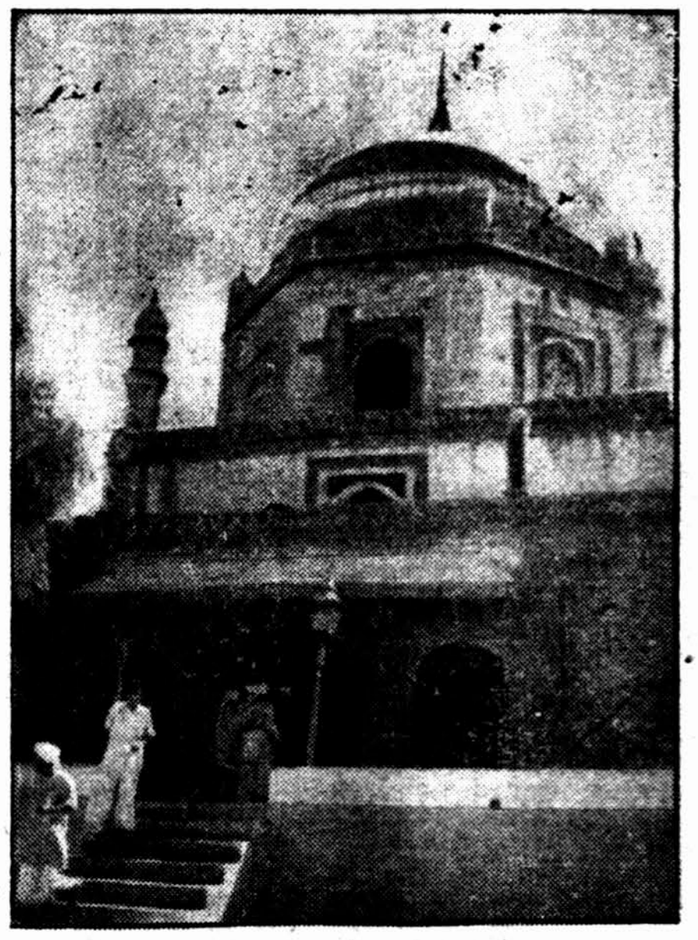
Many visitors, however, may content themselve, with admiring the great beauty of many of the objects photographed the lighteness and grace of the fifteenth-century bronze legs of Siva dancing, from Pungai, in Southern India; the grandly nugged thirteenth century stone horse from the Sun Temple at Konarak; or the series of large stone heads of about A.D. 1,000 one of which might stand as the Indian equivalent of "La Gioconda."

Possibly most fascinating of all are the Southern Indian seventeenth century reliefs, cut in the natural rocks in the open air, and illustrating gods, mortals, and animals all enjoying the heavenly gift of running water.

Where Alexander The Great Was Wounded

Stirring Story Of Historic Multan, The Birthplace Of Three Emperors

By HAJI MOHAMMAD



TOMB OF SHAH SHAMAS-TABREZ

Besides being an ancient and historical town, Multan is also the birthplace of three famous ruling Emperors, Ahmad Shah Abdali, Mohammad Tubluq and Bahilol Lodi.

Being one of the frontier towns of India, Multan has been, from the earliest times, of great historical importance. Traditions identify the present site with the strong city of the Malli, stormed by Alexander the Great in 326 B.C. It is also known that the great conqueror was seriously wounded in an assault on the citadel, which was led by himself in person.

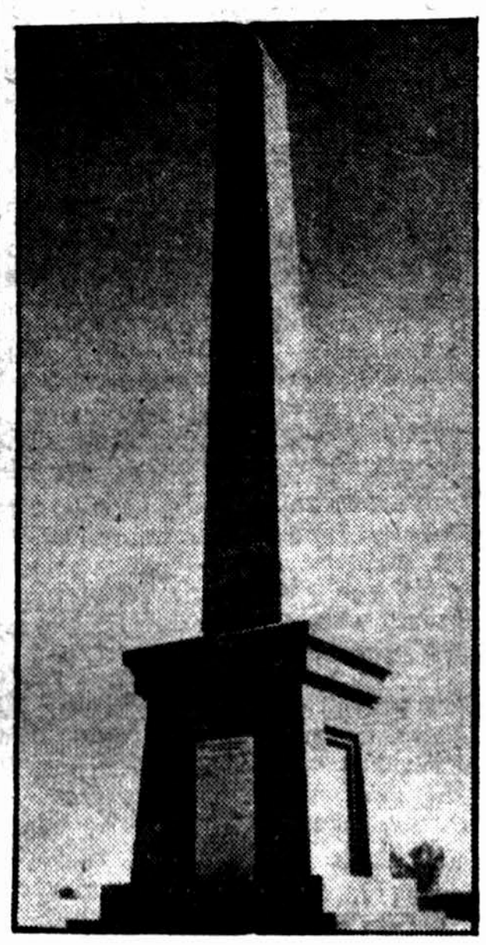
Mahmud Of Ghazni

For the next thousand years the conquerors of Multan were an amazing variety of race, Graco-Bactrians were followed by Khushans, who later on gave place to the white Huns. When the Arabs first entered the Indus Valley, the town was ruled by a Brahmin usurper, who died in A.D. 671. The Arabs entered India from Sind, and after heavy fighting captured Multan. Mahmud Ghazni conquered Multan and his control over it existed in name only until he was finally overthrown by Mahmud Ghori. The City fared but very badly throughout these bigotted wars, and is known to have been abandoned when the Gardezi Sayads first entered in the twelfth century.

For the next 180 years there had been no particular change in the Government of Multan, but the powerful Moghals began to inflect over these distant provinces and so in 1737, after invasion of Nadir Shah in India, an Afghan by the name of Zahid Khan was appointed Nawab of this District by the Emperor Mohammad Shah. Other Afghan Nawabs who later succeeded him were continually engaged in intrinsic conflicts with their relatives for the high position of Nawab or sometimes in repelling Sikh attacks.

Ranjit Singh's Attack

The first attack on Multan was made by Ranjit Singh in 1802,



NICHOLSON MONUMENT

when it was governed by Nawab Muzaffar Khan, an able man, whose rule commenced from 1779. He repelled several Sikh attacks, but very often he was obliged to pay off with heavy ransomes so as to induce Ranjit Singh to retire. This Sikh leader, however, determined to take the place at all costs, so he finally made another attempt in 1813.

Nawab Muzaffar Khan had then only 2,000 men with him, held the fort for four months and would have held longer. But he fell, along with him five of his eight sons. His only unmarried daughter, fighting sword in hand was the first to fall. The great Bhangi Gun, called the Zamzama, which is now placed in front of the Lahore Museum, was repeatedly fired with considerable effect. The Sikhs conquering Multan left a garrison of about 600 men in the Fort, and retired. Thus ended the rule of the Afghan Nawabs of Multan.

Second Sikh War

Diwan Sawan Mall was the last and the best Governor of Multan. He was murdered by a soldier under charge of theft, who shot him in September 1844. He was succeeded by his son Mulraj, the last Sikh Governor of Multan. He relinquished from his post to the British. The British Government was then entrusted to Sardar Khan Singh a man who was Lt. Anderson's adviser. In April 1848 this Political Agent and Lt. Anderson were wounded while inspecting the fort accompanied by Diwan Mulraj. They escaped to the Idgah, a strong building a mile Northwards to the fort, but unfortunately the next day these wounded officers were murdered. This led to the second Sikh War, in which Multan was captured in 1649 and the fortifications were broken down in 1854.

Famous Tombs & Objects

Principal objects of interest in Multan are the old fort, the Nicholson Monumental the historical ancient tombs of Shah Shamas-Tabrez, Shah Rukan-e-alam, Pir Bahawal Haq Sahib and the famous temple known as Parhaladpuri, about which we have read many times in the Vedas.

It is heard that the Saint Shamas-Tabrez was born in 1142 in the City of Sabz War. Ghazni. He brought to life the dead son of the conqueror of Ghazni. When led to his fame came to Multan with the permission of his leader. Saint Bahawal Haq sent him an earthen pot full of milk. Shamas-Tabrez caught the idea, which he meant to say that Multan was full of Saints and that there was no room for another. Shamas Tabrez guessed this idea and putting some petals in it returned it, meaning that if petals could stay, he could as well.

Seeing this Saint Bahawal Haq began to preach against Shamas Tabrez. It resulted in his not winning bread for him. (Shamas-Tabrez). One day Shamas-Tabrez wanted to roast a fish, he was very hungry and no one let him use the fire, so in his ecstasy he asked the sun to help him and it is said that the sun did come down and roasted the fish for him.

A myth goes on to say that Multan has since then become a town famous for its intolerable heat. There is a Persian proverb about Multan which remains true even to this day.

"Char chis ast tohfa-e-Multan,
Gard, garma, Gada-o-Goristan."
This means
Dust, heat, beggars and Grave Yards,
Are the four specialities of Multan.

"BHANGI GUN"

"Kashmiri Beauty"

The original (in oils) of the picture, "Kashmiri Beauty" by Mr. V. A. Mali, appearing on the front cover page of our issue of Sunday January 12 was exhibited at the first free bi-monthly exhibition of the Art Society of India, Bombay, held last month.

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SOUL OF EUROPE

(5) A Match On Sabbath

By PAUL STEVEN

"Make haste, O God, to deliver me; make haste to help me, O Lord.

Let them be ashamed and confounded that seek after my soul; let them be turned backwards, and put to confusion that desire my heart. . . . ."

I was reading the psalm when they came.

I had expected them long ago. From the day the Germans set foot on Rmanian soil I knew that the Jews of our village would not be spared the humiliation and tortures the Jews of all other countries under the German heel had to endure.

I had warned our Jews to expect it, to pray and trust in God. I prayed every day and many nights—for I am an old man who needs but little sleep. I was their rabbi, for more than forty years. If they had sinned, they had done so because I was weak and weary and my efforts and words were not convincing enough. O Lord, I prayed, have mercy upon them and pour the punishment for their iniquity on my head.

God heard my prayers. As soon as the Germans entered the village, led by Rumanian Iron Guard, and found that most of the inhabitants were Jews keeping fearfully to their homes, they inquired about the house of the rabbi, my house.

"Come all of you," they laughed, "and see what is going to happen to your rabbi. It'll be lots of fun."

The Jews still kept to their homes, but the Germans dragged them out on the road and made them march towards my house which was on the market-place. Men, women and children, they were standing opposite my door, in orderly files of ten each; the Germans wanted it so.

The Iron Guard had brought a horse-cart along. While one of them was unharnessing the horse, others and a few Germans entered my house. They pushed my son, his wife and two children out on the road; then they turned to me.

"I will come quietly." I said, "May I take the Bible along?"

A German soldier pulled the Bible out of my hand, threw it on the ground and trampled on it. Trembling, praying to God to forgive us all for this terrible abomination, I tried to snatch it from under his foot and to kiss it. When they saw that, they commanded me to trample on it too.

I refused. They beat me and kicked me; still I refused. At last they took hold of my white beard and dragged me by it out of the house.

Our Jews cried out. My son wanted to jump on my tormentors. I shouted in Hebrew:

"Don't do anything, my son. For the sake of the Lord, don't do anything."

They crept back when the Germans aimed their rifles, and I implored them not to sacrifice their lives for me.

I was dragged to the cart and the harness was flung over my head. The women sobbed. My grandson, who was twelve years old, broke out of the file, to help me. Again I shouted in Hebrew

"Don't let the child be murdered by these sons of Belial."

A few Jews caught him and held him back.

Whipped By The Son

While I was harnessed to the cart, the Iron Guard pushed my son forward.

"Mount the cart," they laughed, "here is a horse-whip. Make your daddy run, the old skunk of a rabbi, make him run, do you hear? If you don't whip him nicely and he doesn't run, you'll be shot."

My son struggled and refused, panic in his eyes.

"Shoot me," he said with bloodless lips. "I will not do this to my father."

My heart cried out when I heard this. My son was forty-five years old and I wanted to see him live to a hundred years.

"My son," I said, "do as they command. I am an old man who does not fear death. You must live, for the sake of my grandchildren. Obey your father."

"I can't do it, father, I can't."

"My son, is it not written of David, And the king was much moved and went up to the chamber over the gate, and wept: and as he went, thus he said, O my son Absalom! would God I had died for thee, O Absalom, my son, my son! If David wept for Absalom, how would I weep for you, my only and a good son. Do as I say, God will bless you. I, your father command you. For the sake of my grandchildren."

He covered his face when he mounted the cart. One Iron Guard pressed a heavy horse-whip into his hand. The Iron Guard and two German soldiers mounted the cart too. They clicked their tongues.

"Go on, old horse," the Iron Guard shouted, "old gelding, go.."

And they made my son whip me with the horse-whip.

I am more than seventy years of age, but God has given me much strength still. My father—may he be remembered—was like an oak, and although my life had been stooping over books, it had not diminished the inherited strength.

I breathed hard, but I managed to drag the cart along in front of our Jews, many of whom had turned their faces not to see me.

Representatives of different European nations tell their stories. Not the representatives who go round in tailcoats or uniforms decked with medals, but the representatives of everyday-life—butchers, tailors, sailors, petty shopkeepers. Their stories reveal in a flash their mental make-up, of millions out of which the present turmoil sprang. They are bewildered, those people, and they tell their bewildering stories —of the chaos which is Europe.

"Faster, faster," the Iron Guard shouted, and the Germans laughed shrilly. "That old gelding must run. Whip the rabbi race horse, whip." And they made my son whip me again.

I prayed to God not to let me break down; to spare our Jews the sight of their rabbi dying in the dust, harnessed to a cart.

"Save me, O God, by Thy name, and judge me by Thy strength. Hear my prayer, O God; give ear to the words of my mouth...."

"Go on, go on," they shouted behind me. "Whip him, you swine or you'll be shot," they harassed my son.

"..for strangers have risen up against me, and oppressors seek after my soul: they have not set God before them..."

They clicked their tongues.

"What a stout horse," they laughed, "go on, gelding, hu hott".

"Behold, God is mine helper; the Lord is with them that uphold my soul. He shall reward evil unto mine enemies..."

Round and round the market I had to run, dragging the heavy cart. I heard my son sob aloud. Although the exertion blurred my vision, I saw his wife holding her hands over the eyes of her two children, not to let them see the humiliation of their grandfather.

"I will praise Thy name, O Lord, for it is good..."

At last my tormentors gave up. They shouted:

"Stop".

When I stopped, the exhaustion made itself felt and I fell down. The cart wheels, still rolling, would have maimed me, but for my son who, disregarding the revolver of the Iron Guard, jumped out and stopped the cart with a desperate effort. He knelt beside me and begged me to forgive him.

"My son", I murmured, and the dust of the road filled my mouth, "blessed are the undefiled in the way, who walk in the law of the Lord. You haven't done evil. You have obeyed your father."

I felt better; with his help, I was able to rise. The Germans were watching me. One of them bellowed some words to the Iron Guard.

The Iron Guard addressed the pale Jews who were still standing in file:

"The German Captain says this fellow is very stubborn. He is old but liable to stir up resistance. He might be dangerous if he is allowed to stay here. We know that type. He thinks too much of his God. But we'll teach him. He is ordered to leave the village; if he endeavours to return he will be shot."

"If I go," I said," is my son and his wife and children permitted to stay on in my house?"

"Yes. He has obeyed our orders and whipped you nicely."

Avram, The Hunch-back

My son protested; he wanted to go with me. But I ordered him to stay.

"Preserve our house for my grandchildren," I said. "I am an old man who trusts in God. Nothing will happen to me. And if I die, it will be with my face towards Jerusalem."

They drove me out on a Friday morning. Our Jews were forbidden to accompany me or give me anything on the way.

I walked on. I had been in this village all my life. Now I was driven out. But I was not downhearted.

"The proud have had me greatly in derision: yet I have not declined from Thy law. I remembered Thy judgments of old, O Lord; and have comforted myself. Horror has taken hold upon me because of the wicked that forsake Thy law. Thy statutes have been my songs in the house of my pilgrimage. I have remembered Thy name, O Lord, in the night, and have kept Thy law."

I was about five miles from the village when I heard hasty footsteps behind me. I turned and saw a young Jew.

Avram Rosenblum was a hunchback and of feeble mind. Chuckling in day-dreams, grinning at the sun, he loitered round the hut of his mother, a hardbitten widow. He wasn't able to learn a trade, but when weddings were being held or on Purim and other festivals he was in demand as a pojaz, a clown whose jokes or the jokes on whom kept the festive spirit alive.

The jokes were mostly at Avram's expense. He wanted very much to marry, but nobody thought of giving his daughter to a crippled idiot. Before one wedding, a few jocose lads told him it was to be his wedding. The joke was kept on for quite a time; when he was told the truth at last, his disappointment was the source of much cruel laughter.

Yet he was harmless as a child, anxious to please God and his fellow-beings. I had often encouraged him, discussing with him intricate Talmud questions as "whether there was first the chicken or the egg" as seriously

(Continued on Page 37)

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Pandu Lena Caves Of Nasik

They Are A Veritable Treasure-House Of Early Buddhist Art

By Miss ALICE SEQUERA

Ancient Indian art had been mainly a religious one. The spread of Buddhism in India resulted in the growth of Buddhist art and sculpture. Though, in comparison with the vast extent of the country, architectural monuments are far from numerous, the monumental groups that have been left intact give invaluable information on the different aspects of India's history and culture. Among such monumental groups in Western India are the cave sculptures and paintings at Ajanta, Ellura, Kenheri and Nasik.

About five miles to the south of Nasik, the Trimbak-Anjaneri range sends three isolated spurs six to eleven hundred feet above the Nasik plain. The highest of these three hills is the Tiranhu Hill, 1061 feet above the plain and 3004 feet above sea-level. From Nasik the hills form so perfect a triple pyramid as to explain the origin of its name 'Tiranhu', (Sanskrit 'Trirenu'), the 'Triple Sunbeam', by which name it is known in seven of the cave inscriptions. The hills are reached by the Bombay-Agra Road.

A pathway, winding over boulders for about 300 feet, leads to the level of the cave scarp. At the top of the ascent and in front of the caves, a broad stone terrace expands itself round the north-west corner of the hill. In this portion of the hill, the scarp has been blasted by gun-powder apparently in modern times (1820-1825), perhaps for the construction of the Bombay-Agra Road, to which large blocks of rock could easily be rolled down. In the extreme west, the chisel has left its marks, and here are the remains of small rcok-cut open cisterns, similar to those in the Kenheri caves.

Their Position Saves Them From Destruction

The Pandu-Lena Caves face north and north-east. The terrace which runs in front of them, leading from cave to cave, commands a beautiful and extensive view. The caves, which are all cut in one row, with the levelled terrace in front, stretch east to west. Their northern frontage saves them from the sun and the south-west monsoons, and as the rock itself is a close grained seamless trap, much of the rich carved work and many of the ancient inscriptions have remained undamaged through a period of 1,500 to 2,000 years.

The caves are numbered from west to east. Cave I is a large unfinished excavation, includnig a verandah and a hall. The verandah is 38'3" broad, 6'5" long and 12'8' high. The front was intended to have four pillars and two pilasters, but the work went no further than marking out plain quadrangular blocks of rock, one of which has fallen down. At each end of the verandah is a cell. Three doors, separated by square windows, lead from the verandah into the hall. The left door and window have been blasted with gun-powder. The hall has been vonverted into a rain water reservoir, by cutting the floor several feet below its original level. The change was probably effected because of leakage through some crack in the ceiling. The object of interest in this cave is an unfinished, well carved rail in a frieze in the outer face of the verandah. In this frieze, besides the central rail, which is covered with animals and Buddhist symbols, are two zones of sculpture, an upper zone with festoons of flowers and animals, and a lower zone of animals in panels formed by the leaves of a creeper. The best executed forms of animals in the rail are: a bull biting his own hind leg, a tiger devouring a man, a running elephant, a deer scratching its mouth with its hind foot, a galloping bull and a prowling tiger.

Dwelling Caves

Cave II, probably cut in B.C. 10, is an old dwelling cave which, about A.D. 400-500, was turned into a late Buddhist shrine. Marks in the ceiling show that it originally consisted of a verandah and two plain cells in its back wall. The Mahayana or later image—worshipping Buddhists broke up the back of the verandah, knocked down the partition between the two cells and changed the whole into a hall. In the back wall of the hall, they cut two recesses and adorned them with rock-cut images. The central image is of Buddha, 3'4" high, seated in a 'dharmachakra' or teaching attitude on a lion-throne, his feet resting on a lotus flower. From the stalk of the lotus plant two flowers rise on either side of the image, and on each of them stands a Bodhisattva with matted hair. The Bodhisattva to the right holds a fly-whisk and a lotus. He is probably Padmapani-Lokesvara. The Bodhisattva to the left holds a thunder-bolt or vajra and a fly-whisk. He is probably Vajrapani Lokesvara. Above them are demigods. In the side recesses too are standing Buddhas.

Cave III is a large, beautifully sculptured, dwelling cave, made under the orders of Gautamiputra's mother. The front of this cave is borne by six large figures, whose massive heads appear close to the ground. These are the Yakshas, bearing the cave from heaven to earth. It is divided into three parts, a hall, eighteen cells and a verandah. The hall is 45' long, 41' broad and 10'6" high. In the back wall of the hall are six cells, and there are seven in the right wall and five in the left, making eighteen in all. The front of the cells is a bench 1'8" broad and 1'2" high. Between the third and the fourth cells in the back wall is a relic shrine or Chaitya in half relief. It begins with a moulding 4" high, ornamented with lotus petals. Above the moulding is a plinth 2'8" high and 4" in diameter. Above this is the shaft of a dome, and above this shaft are three double umbrellas, one in the middle and two at the sides, the side umbrellas are supported on lotus flowers which branch off from the base of the central umbrella staff.

To the left of the relic shrine is a bowing female figure, 3'5" wearing anklets, a cloth round her waist and earrings. To the right also is a similar figure. Above these figures, to the left of the dome, is a lion and to the right a wheel. These three, the relic shrine in the middle, and the wheel and the lion representing religion and the Buddhist congregation, constitute the Triratna or Three Jewels.

The main doorway of the cave is decorated with an ornamental gateway or torana of nineteen panels. The middle panel has a relic shrine in half relief, with an umbrella and two male figures to its right and left. On each side of this central panel are three panels, on the first of those on the left is the Bodhi tree. In the corresponding panel to the right is the Buddhist wheel. In the second panel to the left a Buddhist monk salutes with hands joined. In the corresponding panel to the right is a male figure wearing a turban. In the third panel on either side is a male figure wearing a turban, and with hands folded on the breast.

Panels Illustrate Buddhist Stories

In the lowest of the six panels on each side of the door is an ugly dwarf-like male figure. The upper five panels on each side apparently tell two stories, both beginning from the lowest panels. In one panel on the left, stand a man and a woman holding each other's hands. In the second panel, the same man and woman have their arms clasping each other's necks. In the third panel, a woman is dressed like a nun, but that she is not a real nun is evident from her anklets and her coiled hair; near her stands a man coaxing her. In the fourth panel, the man in the third panel carries off the woman who clings to the nun with her arm round her neck. The fifth panel shows that the woman, who had been carried off by the man in the third panel, has been rescued by the man in the second panel. The story is about a married couple, the first panel showing their marriage and the second panel their love. A nun acting as an agent of an ascetic persuades the man's wife to visit him. The ascetic carries her away by force, and her husband rescues her. This series of figures illustrate the life of a chaste wife.

In the lowest of the five panels on the right, there is a woman with a prominent head-dress, supporting herself against a tree, while feeding a swan. In the second panel, a man puts his left arm round the woman's neck, and below her is a boy on whose head she is placing her hand. The third panel shows the same man and woman with their arms round each other's necks, while the boy is sitting sullenly with arms folded. In the fourth panel, the woman is sitting under a tree with her arms round the boy's neck, and the man drags her away from the boy. In the fifth panel, the man carries away the resisting woman by force. This series illustrates the story of an unchaste wife. The woman loves the servant boy, she elopes with him to a forest, where her husband follows her and carries her home by force. The pillars on the verandah of Cave III are also richly sculptured with animal figures and lotus flowers.

Close to Cave III is Cave IV, but on a higher level. It was originally a dining hall. Enough of its upper portion remains to prove that it was in two sections, a verandah and an inner hall twenty feet square and nine feet high. The pillars in this cave are also sculptured.

Cave V was a dwelling place, but now it is a reservoir for holding rain water. Caves VI and VII are filled with earth, originally they might have been dwelling places.

A "Jaina" Cave

The next important cave is cave XI. In the back wall of this cave is a blue figure of a Jaina Tirthankar of about the eleventh century. He seems to be the first saint, as his hair fall on his shoulders, a peculiarity of that saint. Below him are two tigers, and between the tigers is a Dharmachakra. The throne supporting the figure has, on each side, the usual alligators. In another wall to the left is an image of the Jain goddess Ambika, and to the right is an image of the Jain demigod, Vira Manibhadra. Ambika is sitting cross-legged on a lion under a mango tree, in which are carved a monkey and some birds. In her lap is an infant. To the right of the image is a man with an umbrella in his right hand, and a conch in his left hand. Probably he is a worshipper.

Cave XVI is twenty feet high above the other caves. The only access to it is an iron ladder of nineteen steps, which was donated by a Lohana merchant of Bombay in the year 1880. It makes risky climbing, as the iron rungs are very narrow, barely one and a half inches broad, and a slight slip of the ball of the foot will mean a very dangerous fall. Strange to say that this ladder is not yet replaced by a more modern one. My companions and I

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Free Press, Liberty's Bulwark

THOMAS MANN

Thomas Mann. Distinguished German, In Exile, Warns America Of Dangers Within

("Thomas Mann, perhaps the foremost literary figure of this age, is in exile from his native Germany forced to seek heaven in a foreign land by the Nazi regime. Now in the United States, which he esteems as the classic ground of democracy, he carries on his fight for freedom and democracy. In this interview with "Editor and Publisher", Dr. Mann discusses the free press and the part it plays in a democracy).

To the average American a free press is a heritage and a tradition, an ideal enshrined with the kindred ideals of free speech, free worship and free assembly, in our Bill of Rights.

To Thomas Mann, it is all of these, and more. It is "a condition of democracy—for it is still true that democracy is discussion'"

Discussion thrives only on the free flow of ideas, and that flow stops when the press begins taking dictation. Wherefore, Dr. Mann adds that he could not exist in a country where free expression is proscribed.

"I am convinced that the freedom of the press belongs to the general freedom, and to democracy, and is most important for the whole spiritual life of the nation," he said in an interview with Editor and Publisher this week in Los Angeles, where he has been spending the summer.

"It is not possible for a people to think freely if they cannot talk freely or write freely. These things cannot be separated, and that fact is realized in the totalitarian states."

While the average American may accept his traditional freedom as a matter of course, and dismiss any suggestion of their curtailment with an "it can't happen here" shrug, the noted German, writer takes a more realistic view of it. It can happen, he knows, for he has been through it, but he agrees that it can be prevented from happening in America, "where freedom has existed so long, where its roots are so long and so strong. The danger that this country could ever be subjected to totalitarian domination is very weak", he says. "The resistance would be enormous."

Each day that our traditions of freedom continue, he added, they are established more firmly in our life and philosophy, and make it more difficult for subversive forces to gain any headway against them. It would require a long period of mental conditioning before any destructive doctrines could establish a serious foothold here, he believes.

But that does not mean we are to dismiss lightly the fact that such efforts are under way.

"Here, as anywhere, there is danger from the fifth column, not exclusively composed of aliens."

For the sake of clarity he pointed out that we are apt to lose sight, through the broadening usage of the term, of the fact that the fifth column in its original sense does not consist of outsiders introduced into a social unit

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A country-wide National Press Week was observed in the United States of America in the first of October last. On this page are reproduced some of the striking articles and statements in defence of the freedom of the press which appeared in the "Editor and Publisher", the leading weekly magazine of the American printing world, in connection with the observance of the Press Week.

PRINTED WORD GREATEST FACTOR IN NATIONAL FREEDOM

Example of Europe To-day and of Similar Regimes of Old Held Proof of Need For Press Power

By TOM WALLACE

Editor, Louisville Times, and President of the American Society of Newspaper Editors).

White has said that liberty is something nobody can have without giving it to others.

During 500 years of printing, news has been the most powerful influence in behalf of liberty.

Even the magic of radio may not destroy, or lessen, the importance of freedom of utterance through print, as an influence in behalf of freedom. Radio may skim the cream of news which reflects efforts of those who toil by day and by night all over the world to produce news, yet a good deal that print has done and will do, to spread education probably will remain within its province and powers exclusively.

When Patrick Henry said "as for me, give me liberty or give me death" and Colonel Carrington was so transported by the sentiment thus expressed that he cried "let me be buried on this spot," something important occurred. But the news which was published after that event, and which is published now, again and again, widely, was a far greater influence upon social conditions than that speech or any speech could be without becoming news.

The first act of tyrants is suppression of truthful reporting.

Dean Carl Ackerman's map of the world, showing where the press is free and where it is not free, shows where men are free and where they are not free. The lesson which may be learned by reading the history of the last twenty-five years and looking over Dean Ackerman's map is important.

That lesson reveals the United States, to less fortunate of major countries of the world. That it may remain so, every newspaper, and every citizen, should be on guard against suppression of freedom to state facts and express opinion.

It is somewhat difficult for citizens of the United States to grasp the situation of citizens of Russia, Italy, Germany, stuffed with propaganda by government-directed publications called newspapers,

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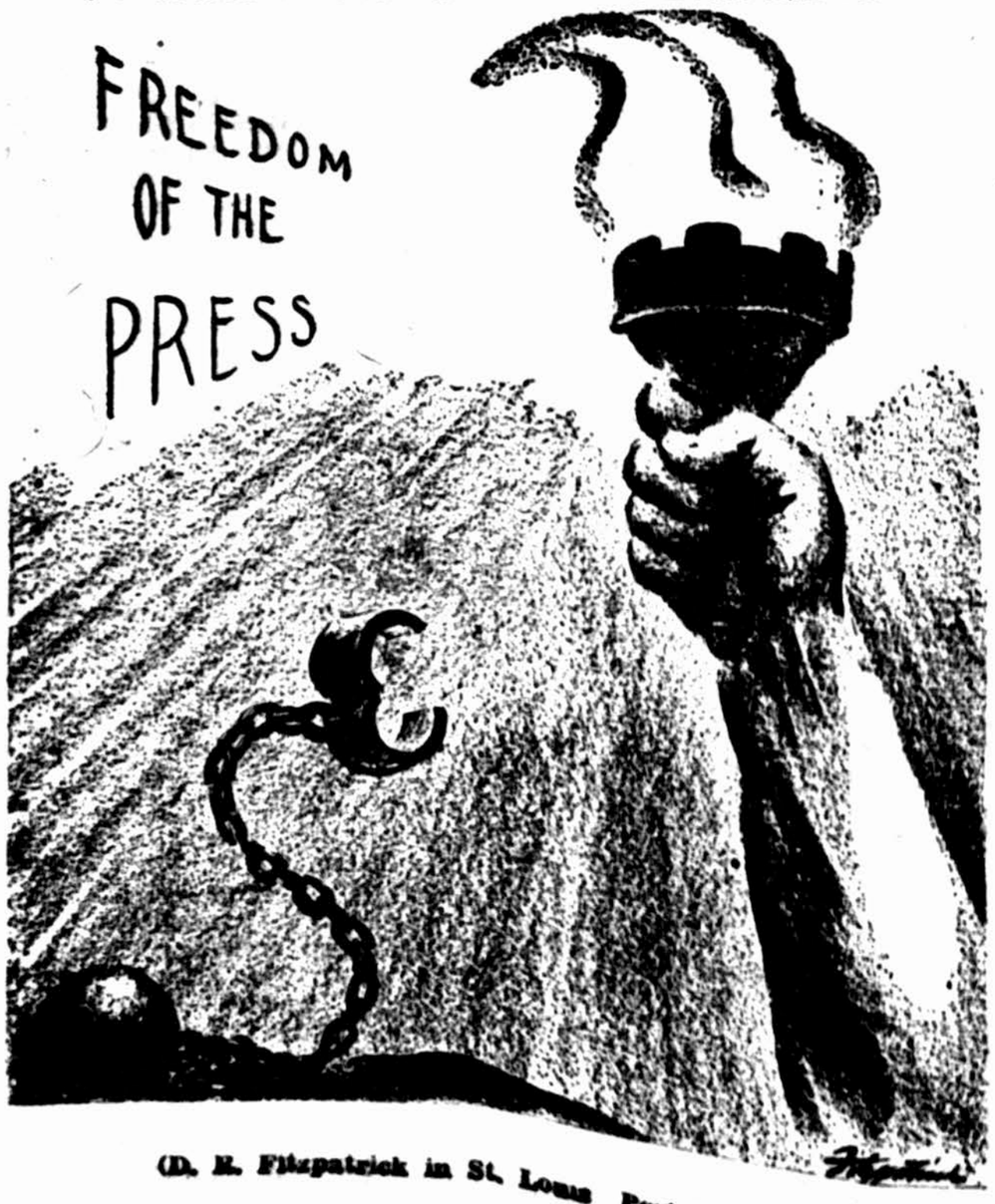
A THREAT AS OLD AS DEMOCRACY



(D. R. Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

LIBERTY HANGS ON NEWSPAPERS

(By Dr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, President, Columbia University).

Nothing could possibly emphasize more strongly the vital importance of a free press than the absence of any free press to-day in a majority of the nations in this modern world. Tens of millions of intelligent human beings are purposely kept in darkness as to events which most gravely and intimately concern them, their prosperity and their happiness, at the behest of small groups of ruling tyrants and dictators. There are abuses of a free press, no doubt, but they are unimportant in comparison with the absence of a free press. The founders of our national life were men who combined unexampled vision with practical sagacity. When they insisted upon a free press, they knew precisely what they were doing, and the American people will always bless them as outstanding benefactors.

MAURICE MAETERLINCK SEES SUPREME DEFENCE IN INDEPENDENT PRESS

The freedom of the press inevitably becomes the most valuable, the most indispensable of liberties, which must be defended at all costs and before any other, for it is the supreme defence of man against the bestial tyranny that is invading the world.

May noble and generous America give asylum to it, as she is giving asylum to so many victims of the monstrous and bloody madness in which there is nothing human left; and may she give thought to her own salvation.

—MAURICE MAETERLINCK.

Yogic Relaxation

TO KEEP OUR NERVOUS SYSTEM INTACT IN SPITE OF HIGH TENSION OF MODERN LIFE, THERE IS NO MORE EFFECTIVE MEASURE THAN RELAXATION ON YOGIC LINES

(The talk was broadcast by Swami Kuvalayananda from the All-India Radio, Bombay Station, on the 10th December, 1940, and is being published with the permission of the Station Director, All-India Radio, Bombay.)

To-night I am going to talk to you about Yogic relaxation that is about Yogic exercises which lead to the relaxation of the nervous and muscular systems. But, before I discuss the technique of these exercises and point out their great utility to a modern man, I think it necessary to pass under rapid survey the nature of work that these systems do in the human body.

Taking up the muscular system first, we find that all our activities depend upon the contractions of our skeletal muscles, that is, the muscles which cover the human body. Jumping, running, walking, throwing, lifting, sitting, writing, talking or breathing, whatever may be the work that we may be doing, we do it by contracting certain muscles of our body. Some scientists have come to the conclusion that even our thinking necessitates some muscular contractions. Thus it will be seen that throughout the waking hours we are constantly contracting our muscles, the degree of contraction depending upon the nature of work that we may be doing.

Electric Currents In Body

Now it is to be noted that muscle contractions just now mentioned are brought about by the nervous system. This system manufactures energy in the brain and the spinal cord and transmits it along wire-like nerves to every tissue in the human body including the tissues of the skeletal muscles. The nervous energy travels along the nerves in the form of an impulse, and when it is discharged into a muscle that muscle contracts, the degree of contraction again depending upon the quantity of energy supplied. Thus very strong impulses will bring about equally vigorous contractions. These nerve impulses are electric in nature and although many of us may not know the fact, the truth remains that in our bodies electric currents are constantly passing along the nerves from the brain and the spinal cord to the muscles and from the sense organs back to the brain and the spinal cord. These electric currents do not travel as fast as ordinary electricity. Their speed is only forty to hundred yards per second. Nor do they enter into human consciousness.

The electricity of the nerve impulse is called animal electricity. It was first detected as far back as 1842; but it took nearly a century for scientists to devise instruments which could record the feeblest current of this electricity. Now Dr. Jacobson with the help of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, has perfected an instrument which can measure such faint quantities as one-millionth of a volt. You will be interested to know that this apparatus records voltage with a wire which is only one-tenthousandth of an inch in diameter.

With the help of instruments such as the one which Dr. Jacobson has invented and many others, it has become possible to know very *accurately* the high *nerve tension which characterizes a modern man who lives a life of* rush and activity in civilized countries. Tremendous is the nervous energy which he expends every day. In order to understand the huge expenditure of nervous energy which the modern conditions of life demand, we have simply to observe a busy doctor, or a lawyer or a business man or a politician. These people have to meet a large number of clients every day, each one of whom presents a different problem and seeks immediate solution. The doctor, the lawyer, the politician or the business man has to switch on and switch off his nerve energy with every new man that he meets and this he has to do so many times a day. The speed with which we are living our lives can be seen from the rush of railway trains, automobiles, aeroplanes, the telegraphs, the telephones and the wireless. The ceaseless activities of these instruments of speed keep the dynamo of our body operating almost without a break, with the result that our nerves perpetually remain under high tension and our muscular system is habitually contracted. Scientific tests have revealed that even during sleep the nerves of over-active people do not become quiet nor do their muscles relax. Their personality remains habitually tense.

Necessity Of Rest

It is our common experience that even mechanical machines cannot operate without rest. If rest is denied to them they will soon get out of order. Is it then any wonder that people whose nerves know no rest, should fall a prey to various nervous disorders? Every medical man knows that cases of nervous dyspepsia, nervous constipation, nervous debility, neurasthenia, insomnia, high blood pressure, impotence and even lunacy are constantly on an increase in our thickly populated cities and can be definitely traced to over expenditure of nervous energy due to worries or work without rest.

How shall we remedy these evils? Shall we quiet our nerves by doing away with the causes of high nerve tension? Shall we get rid of the instruments of speed by uprooting the railway tracks, dismantling the telephonic and the telegraphic lines, closing down the radio stations and putting a ban on travel by air? It will be readily admitted that we will not be able to do these things, even if we wished it. However as our tense personalities have to be quieted, if humanity is to have a happy future and as we cannot materially change the conditions of life round us, we must find out a remedy in our own person. That is the oiny way left open to us.

It is no doubt a fact that an orthodox medical man will treat cases of nervous disorders with drugs. It is also a fact that a medical psychologist will treat such cases by subjecting the patient *to some variety of psycho-analysis. Without pronouncing my opinion regarding the success* or failure of these curative methods especially in the case of chronic nervous troubles, I wish to tell you to-night that there is a section of medical men who think that the way to real cure of nervous disorders mainly lies through rest and muscular relaxation.

Even our orthodox medical man advises rest to patients having nervous troubles. But unfortunately, rest without relaxation does not help the patient to any considerable extent. The patient does lie in bed, but all the while he continues to fidget and constantly wriggles to get into a comfortable position. This happens because electric energy is constantly flowing along his nerve tissues to the skeletal muscles, keeping the nerves in high tension and the muscles in a contracted condition. Laboratory experiments have conclusively proved that unless the skeletal muscles are completely relaxed, the flow of animal electricity along the nerves will not be stopped and the tension in the nerves cannot be relieved. These experiments have also shown that with complete relaxation of skeletal muscles the discharge of nervous energy into the muscles is also entirely stopped and the nerves are quieted completely.

Voluntary Relaxation

Dr. Jacobson has developed a method to bring about voluntary relaxation of the skeletal muscles. The method may be summed up like this. The person lies comfortably supine in his bed. He then slowly and consciously contracts particular muscles, say of the right arm. While doing this he tries to be more and more conscious of the sense of contraction in the muscles. When the person succeeds in cultivating fully this sense of muscle contraction, he attempts to ease the slight contraction which even a muscle at rest retains and which in medical terms is called residual contraction. This attempt to ease even the residual contraction is an effort of will. But when it is successful even the residual contraction disappears and the muscle becomes completely relaxed. The person first tries this relaxation with different parts of his body successively and then simultaneously. When all the parts of the body become simultaneously relaxed, that relaxation is called general relaxation.

It is just possible to keep particular parts of the body completely relaxed while other parts are active. For instance while sitting, a person can actively support his spine and keep it erect, but at the same time he can relax completely the other parts of his body. This relaxation of particular parts only, is called local or differential relaxation. Dr. Jacobson and his school have used both the general and local types of relaxation with considerable success in treating nervous disorders. They claim themselves to be the pioneers of what we may call relaxation therapy.

(Continued On Page 38)

"I thought I would never get rid of my cold!"

I TRIED ALMOST EVERYTHING WITHOUT SUCCESS, AND FINALLY ASKED MY DOCTOR WHAT TO DO
HE PRESCRIBED MISTOL—SAYING HE ALWAYS RECOMMENDED IT AS A SAFE TREATMENT FOR COLDS
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A Centuru Of Freedom

Stirring Story Of Negro Emancipation

By T. A. DALEY in "Oppor tunity" Journal of Negro Life, New York.

On Monday, August 1, the British West Indies celebrated the centennial of the abolition of slavery in all the British dominions. Press reports to the contrary, no uprising of the masses marked the occasion. there was no land-grabbing, nor was any attempt made to sabotage or destroy the property of the English and American estate owners. Such dire happenings took place only in the fertile imaginations of a few newspaper reporters. They have no place in the West Indian scheme of things.

Actually, the celebration lacked much of its usual warmth and fervour. Not so long ago the natives, but one generation, removed from the horrors of slavery, would have passed the entire day in good-natured revelry. They would have danced and feasted far into the night. The women would have decked themselves in red or blue bandannas, dotted in white, and printed blouses and stiff-starched flounced skirts that would whirl and swish with every movement of the body The men would have dressed in painted masks and hideous horns and tails and capered wildly about the streets with thick sticks in their hands to chase off those who would betray their identity. Up and down they would have danced, chanting to the thin accompaniment of a mouth organ or a concertina:

"Firs' of Augus' give me free;
This is the year of Jubilee!"

The name of Queen Victoria, who signed the Emancipation Proclamation in 1838, compensating the slave owners by more than dol. 100.000,000 for the loss of their workers, would have been on every lip:

"Missis Queen make me free;
This is the year of Jubilee!
Missis Queen, Missis Queen;
Jubilee; Jubilee;
This is the year of Jubilee!"

On and on they would have gone, more wildly jubilant and excited as the day wore on, until late at night they would gradually disappear from the streets and drop into exhausted sleep.

Gone forever are those days. The simple, easy life of the turn of the century has given place to one of stress and strain as the competition to earn a mere livelihood has grown progressively more keen.

Struggle Not Yet Over

The West Indian Negro of today, four generations removed from the bondage of chattel slavery, views Emancipation Day in a more sober light. He sees no particular reason to dance or sing in commemorating the centenary of his emancipation. or to be particularly grateful to his former masters for his freedom He is sufficiently conversant with history to know that most races have been at some time or other enslaved. He knows, too, that whereas his political emancipation has been partially won, the struggle for his economic emancipation has just started.

Turned loose with little or nothing by the Queen's decree, he was for years at the mercy of his former slave masters, who could not be reconciled to the change in status between themselves and their former slaves in spite of the compensation they had received, So hostile did the former slave barons become at one time to the Imperial Government that they openly threatened to annex themselves to the United States. hoping that by so doing they could fasten again the shackles of slavery on the liberated natives.

To appease them, England permitted the importation of indentured coolies from India to take the place of slave labour. How disastrous this move proves for the natives can be seen to-day in every one of the islands. For decades the presence of the coolies and their descendants has kept the price of labour almost on a par with that of the Chinese, and has thereby kept the West Indian Negro ground down to a level from which he finds it almost impossible to rise either socially or economically.

Fortunately, a few progressive influences were at work even in the early days of freedom. Christianity had helped put a stop to the inhuman practice of slavery in the British West Indies, and Christianity again came to the rescue of the emancipated natives, placing the powerful weapon of education within their reach.

Near many of the churches schools sprang up, and self-sacrificing missionaries from England and Scotland taught former slaves and their children to read and write. Realizing the tremendous extent of their task, these missionaries used their influence to procure funds from England for the establishment of colleges for the training of native teachers. It was thus that the educational system of the islands was begun. It was hoped that the white planters could be persuaded to vote "grants in aid" to these church schools, and possibly to take over a large part of the task of education. But although this has been the case in some districts, many a school standing to-day in the rural and mountainous sections is still supported by the church.

Without the missionaries and the native teachers. the progress of the West Indian Negro toward rehabilitation would have been considerably slower than it was Education taught the natives to be thrifty, to buy land, to build substantial homes. It taught them, also, to demand a share in the government of the islands.

To-day, although still forced to go abroad for his university and professional education, the West Indian may point with pride to the large number of university-trained men and women the islands have produced. Doctors, lawyers, artists, scientists, legislators, professors—they are to be found all over the world, for the West Indian is a firm believer in migration, and is forever seeking both at home and abroad to bridge the social and economic gap that once separated him from his former master.

Vested Interests

It was to be expected that even after emancipation the planters, who were formerly slave owners, would wish to retain full control of the government of the islands to protect their own selfish interests. For years the local legislative assemblies were almost entirely in their hands. And when, in 1865, George William Gordon, a coloured Assemblyman, told the Negroes of Jamaica that it was time to assert themselves and demand their right to vote, the Governor of the Islands immediately had him arrested. He was tried by court martial, and hanged. To prevent a repetition of this "treasonable" act, the planters voted to deprive themselves of representative government! A bill was passed empowering Queen Victoria "to create and constitute a government for the island in such form and with such powers as Her Majesty may deem best fitting." Thus Jamaica, like the other British islands of the Caribbean, was made a Crown Colony, and has remained so until the present.

But the spirit of George William Gordon lived, and the fight for the restoration of a Government representative not merely of the interests of the planters but of the natives—who after all comprise nine-tenths of the population of the islands—as well. has been going on ever since.

At least one victory has been won. Taxation without representation was attacked, and the British Government had to recognize that here a fundamental British principle was being violated. with the result that a legislative assembly consisting wholly of nominated members gave way first to one two-thirds nominated and one-third elected; and finally to one one-half nominated and one-half elected.

Since that time a new spirit has manifested itself among the native islanders. English oil magnates and sugar barons received a jolt last year when the Negroes and East Indians of Trinidad, Barbadoes, and Jamaica openly revolted against further exploitation of their labour. Apparently they had failed to foresee that these labourers would some day unite, obeying no other voice except that of their leaders. Today, as a result of the stand taken by this group, an economic revolution is in progress throughout the British West Indian island. Workers are organizing in nearly every trade, and are forcing local governments and employers to recognize their unions. Employees of the Civil Service. of the police forces, and of the railways have demanded salary increases, and in many instances have gotten them.

On another front, natives of the rural areas have been carrying on a campaign for land on which to live and support themselves. For decades absentee landlords have held huge tracts given them by the Crown, while the natives have been forced to be content with one acre or none at all. The effect of this system was that the natives, in order to subsist, had to accept work on the estates, when and if there was any, at any price the local managers decided to offer.

Royal Commission

A study of the situation was made in 1898, and a second in 1930, by Royal Commissions. Both studies pointed out the economic injustice of the situation and recommended a land settlement scheme. But nothing was done at either time. Not until the natives openly revolted last year was there any sign of a change of heart on the part of either the local governments or the large estate owners. But today property is being offered for sale freely, and the governments are assisting "small settlers" to acquire ten, fifteen, or twenty-acre lots on an easy-payment plan.

In spite of everything that he has suffered, and despite the fact that he is expressing louder and louder his resentment against the antiquated manner in which Downing Street directs the political destiny of the islands, the native British West Indian has no desire to haul down the British flag or to exchange it for another. In fact, every island takes pride in being a part of the British Empire and never seems to grow weary of expressing its loyalty to the crown. Their troubles, West Indians feel sure, can be remedied "within the fabric of British Imperialism."

Nevertheless, they believe that on this centenary of their emancipation they have become politically of age to look after their own purely local affairs. They now set as their next goal self-rule under a governor appointed by the Crown, but shorn of his veto power; a legislative chamber made up entirely of representatives of the people; and the right to elect all administrative officers, up to and including the Colonial Secretary.

It is a large and distant goal, but by no means beyond reach!

THE college student, son of a clergyman, discovered he was uncomfortably short of money, so he spent some time writing a letter which should have the right effect upon a somewhat severe and pious parent. When completed the letter read:—

"My dear Father: I wonder if you will oblige me very greatly by sending me a copy of this month's Parish Magazine, also five pounds. P.S.—Don't forget the Parish Magazine."

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

BHAJANS

DRAMA - BHAJAN - MANDALI, edited by Jugatram Dave; published as above. second edition, 5,000 copies; price 2 as. pp. 92.

There are seventy popular devotional and national songs in this booklet. They are divided into seven groups of ten songs each. They are mainly for the use of village 'bhajan' parties, which have come into existence amongst the Raniparaj people of the Bardoli Taluka and its neighbourhood. Some of them are by old poets like Mirabai, Tulsidas and others, some are by modern poets, such as Chimanlal Bhatt, Fulchand Shah, Jyotsnabehn Shukla and the editor himself. But there is also a pretty good number of songs, composed by Raniparaj poets themselves. The authorship of some is unknown, though it is clear that they are recent. I know they have become very popular amongst these people. It means that folk-songs, which are probably now a "dead or dying village industry", are capable of revival. It will not be wrong to translate a few by way of illustration:

There is one by Ukabhai Chaudhari. He has made a pun on the word Gandhi, which means a grocer, or dealer in spices and drugs.

The Spirit was greatly indisposed, and
Disease had besieged the country;
Doctors were sent for from every country,
But the disease grew, nevertheless.
Then Gandhiji diagnosed the malady, and came to rescue;
He gave his spices;
The more he gave, the more was demanded;
And the whole of Hindustan woke up.
Amongst the Rani Paraj, the Gandhi drug
Was tasted by several people;
And they became ever more fond of it;
They even applied it to their bodies!
It proved to be a very efficacious drug;
It drove away the disease of the sick ones.
They became healthy and strong;
And found new energy in their legs.
Let every one keep the Gandhi-drug
Ready in their pockets;
Put it in vegetables, put it in your foods;
And even take it by itself.

* * * *

Here is another addresed to Drunkard.—

The liquor has ruined you, O drunkard!
Give you up liquor;
Give you up toddy,
The liquor has ruined you O Drunkard!
You have sold your land and estate;
Your account is over burdened with interest, O Drunkard.
You have sold your plough and implements,
And the interest has carried away your bullocks, O Drunkard!
You have sold your cart,
And the interest has carried away its yoke, O Drunkard!
You have sold your cottage and the rest,
And the interest has carried off your children, O Drunkard!
When you ask for loan, you get a slap,
And abusive language by way of interest, O Drunkard!
You have become now a bondsman of the liquor-merchant, O Drunkard!
You who was a master, have become a chattel,
The liquor has completely crushed you, O Drunkard!

This is by an unknown one:—

Dear Mohan begs bread for the poor.
My poor people do not get food;
O give them bread to eat
Dear Mohan begs bread for the poor.
My poor people have no clothes to wear:
O give them a dhoti to put on!
Dear Mohan begs bread for the poor.
My poor have no house to live in.
O give them a small cottage!
Dear Mohan begs bread for the poor!
Know the troubles of my poor,
And give them a little of your love!
Dear Mohan begs bread for the poor.

I can give a few more, were I not afraid of the length of this review.

K. G. M.

Indian Rice For Face-Powder

Interesting Sidelight On Ways Of Life Of Ancient Greeks And Romans

A sound, lucid, and informative historical survey of the Ancient World, the Graeco-Roman civilization from which our own has sprung, is well worth reading and possessing. These qualifications—and some others with which I shall deal presently—are amply fulfilled in "Life and Thought in the Greek and Roman World" (Methuen, 8s. 6d.), by Professor M. Cary and Professor T. J. Haaroff. The long chapter headed "The Political Background" is in effect a concise but never merely academic history, elucidating much that normally remains obscure in the traditional interpretation, writes Mr. John Brophy, in "John O'London's Weekly".

For example, the early Greek republics, from about 600 B.C. onwards, are shown as organizations based on aristocratic privilege, and the later experiment in democracy, sponsored by Pericles, is seen to be largely the result of social and economic changes closely connected with tactical methods of warfare. Battles, instead of being affairs of so many personal duels between aristocrats on either side, developed into clashes between "hoplite" formations, masses of trained peasants moving together for attack or defence. The peasant became indispensable, and so was soon in a position to bargain for political rights.

The Roman Bread Ration

Philosophy, science, art, literature, education, and religion are all fully considered in this excellent book, yet I daresay many readers will agree with me in finding those chapters most fascinating which deal with the everyday life of people living so many thousands of years ago. "The glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome" are always impressive, but it is the commonplaces of the ancient world which, after all, bring it closest to our appreciation. Likenesses and differences of diet, for example, are always fascinating.

We think of ourselves as a nation of bread-eaters, but we find that Roman soldiers and slaves employed on manual work received a ration of twenty-six ounces compared with the British soldier's sixteen. On the other hand, we can console ourselves in these days of temporary restrictions by reflecting that the Romans and Greeks used butter only as an ointment!

There was plenty of milk in country places, but it came chiefly from goats and sheep, and difficulties of transport and preservation made it rare in cities. "Eggs were a seasonal food or a luxury." Maize, tomatoes, and potatoes, American in origin, were, of course, unknown, and pearl barley was used chiefly to make a kind of toasted cake. Tunny and sardines were pickled, and, in later, luxurious days, oysters were imported for the rich from Britain.

Rice Used For Face-powder

If anyone had asked me, before I read this book, what fruits the ancient had for dessert I should have named many varieties; but apparently my impression was wrong. Apples, pears, plums, together with cherries, peaches, and apricots (introduced from the Orient) were relatively scarce, and the masses had to rely on figs and grapes. Honey was plentiful, for although Alexander the Great discovered the sugar-cane in India. it was not successfully grown in the Mediterranean lands. "The coffee berry escaped the attention of Greek travellers in Arabia, and tea was not included among the commodities of trade with China." A little rice was imported from India—and used for the manufacture of face-powder. Spirits were unknown, and while beer was popular in Egypt, Babylonia, and Central and Western Europe, it was brewed without hops, and the Greeks and Romans therefore thought wine was best. And even the wine (here is a shock for the shade of G. K. Chesterton) was usually taken with a two-thirds dilution of water. Bacchus must have been a more prudent god than we have been led to suppose.

Dress affords another illuminating index to the everyday life of the ancient world. Wool was the chief material, although the Greeks had come across cotton in India and may have introduced it to Egypt. But silk, grown in Asia Minor and, the better variety, in China, remained a luxury even when mixed with linen. Linen was regarded as "a treacherous material," owing to its non-absorbent character, and avoided by those who led an out-of-doors life. Most woollen garments were in self-colours, and bright hues were kept for festal occasions.

Roman Trousers

Fashions were less changeable and fanciful than with us. But the draping of the citizen's toga and pallium or outer cape, which measured twelve by five feet, needed considerable care and skill: it was a mark of being well dressed to make these garments sit well and fall in elegant folds. Under the Roman emperors, troops in Britain adopted the native custom of wearing brachae or trousers, and it is an anomaly that while in the popular view the kilt is the distinctive Celtic garment, actually it is of comparatively recent origin (eighteenth-century, I believe) and the distinctive contribution of the old Irish and their colonists in Scotland to men's wear is the dull, necessary pair of trousers.

I could wish that the two learned professors had expanded their authoritative but all too brief, and bare statement that "ladies carried parasols," and when I am told that Alexander of Macedon introduced the custom of shaving the chin, I should like to know if razors were used, and, if not, what instrument. But it is only rarely that the fund of information runs dry, and the reader is never fobbed off with conjectures or vague generalizations.

Alpha For "Ox"

Last, not least, come words, the fundamental instrument of all thought and communication. "Not later than 700 B.C. the Greek took their alphabet and system of writing from the Phoenicians. At first, in the Oriental manner, they wrote from right to left. Then for a century or two they experimented with alternate lines in opposite directions, but at last settled down to the method which is still in use throughout Western civilization. Apparently the form of the familiar Greek letters is derived from Phoenician picture letters. Thus "alpha," resembling the horns of an ox, comes from "aleph," meaning "ox," "beta" from "beth," meaning "house," and "gamma" from "gimel," meaning "camel." Finally, let me add my own scrap of not very recondite erudition. The Arabic for "camel" is an adjective as well as a noun. "Kamal," in Egypt at least, means "beautiful," and may with the utmost propriety be used by the lovelorn swain in describing the lady of his choice.

UPANISHADS IN KANARESE

DASHOPANISHATTGALU: ("The Ten Upanishads") in Kanarese. Part I—Ishavasya, Kena and Katha. Rendered into verse-form by M. S. Subbanna. Published by Kalava Subbanna, Merchant, Bangalore Road, Bellary. Price Ans. 9.

The attempt of the author to popularise the knowledge of the Upanishads among Kanarese-knowing people by giving them a poetic garb in Kanarese, is laudable. The spirit of the original is fairly successfully presented in the Kanarese rendering, in spite of the obvious difficulties in the way. The original Sanskrit verses are given in Kanarese script, side by side with the versified translation, on opposite pages, to facilitate reference. The author's undoubted poetic gifts are easily noticeable in this work.

STRANGE STORY OF REAL PEOPLE

The Weird Count Cagliostro

(BY VINCENT TOWNE).

A Hush fell upon the gaities of the court of Louis XVI, Nov. 29, 1780, when Count Cagliostro, the lion of Paris society, gravely announced that on that day and at the moment named Queen Marie Antoinette's mother, the Empress Maria Theresa, had died in Vienna. There was no telegraph or telephone at that time, and the fleetest messenger could make Paris from Vienna in no less than five days. Of course, the vast majority of courtiers merely thought that Cagliostro had taken big chances on a bold guess, and they sniffed dubiously. Then, early in December, a messenger appeared with a dispatch from the Queen, and Paris stood agape to note that the Count's grim prophecy had been fulfilled to the hour of the day.

Ambassadors, nobles, princes were now ready to believe some of the most extravagant claims concerning Cagliostro—that he could manufacture gold; that he could summon even kings from their graves; that he had renewed the youth of his wife, who was really a very old woman with a son of 50; that he was of divine origin and could make himself invisible at will. It was thought also that he had lived for centuries—that he was in fact, the Wandering Jew.

He awed Europe with his hypnotic feats and by his healing of the poor, from whom he would accept no payment. He instituted a sort of Masonic cult, into which he drew thousands of initiates, many of them women. He foretold the lucky numbers of the government lotteries and dispensed his elixir of youth, the "wine of Egypt." He lived like a noble, travelled with the entourage of a prince, showered money upon charjties, assumed a majestic manner which forbade familiarities.

Prophesies Destruction Of Bastille

Once when some one made so bold as to ask, "Who are you?" he replied, "I am He Who Is." As in the case of St. Germain, no one could learn whence he had come or whence he had obtained his title. But whereas St. Germain spoke all languages equally well, Cagliostro spoke them "equally badly." The Prince Cardinal de Rohan declared that he had seen the Count manufacture gold and diamonds. Finally, after he had become implicated with the Cardinal in the celebrated scandal of the Queen's diamond necklace, they locked him up in the Bastille, where he uttered the prophecy:

"The Bastille shall be destroyed and the people shall dance on its site."

And this prophecy was fulfilled completely within three years. But by this time Cagliostro had been acquitted and was drifting about Europe. Having reached Rome, however, he was condemned by the Pope as a dangerous foe to religion and sentenced to life imprisonment in a dungeon, where he died in 1795.

His past was then laid bare and it was learned that he was Giuseppe Balsamo, son of a poor peasant of Palermo, Sicily. He had been such an incorrigible at school that he had been expelled, and after this disgrace his family entered him in a Sicilian monastery, where he was put to work in the apothecary shop conducted by the monks. His knowledge of chemistry learned there made possible many of his successes in later life.

Entering early upon a career of deceit, his first feat was to sell to an unsophisticated peasant, for 60 pieces of gold, the secret of an alleged treasure cave, but during the dupe's search for the treasure he was set upon by ruffians of Balsamo's employ, who, masquerading as imps of Satan, beat him into insensibility.

This little episode was the cause of Balsamo's plunge into the outer world, which now offered him such a variety of adventures. He had to flee from the outraged authorities.

Wandering across Europe, he crossed into Asia and in the Orient gleaned the esoteric knowledge that later enabled him to influence the rulers of men. In Rome he gained the affections of a wondrously beautiful girl; he wed her and made her his partner in mischief.

When they arrived in Paris, she was still only 20, but to sell his "wine of Egypt" he pronounced her to be an aged woman, mother of a son of 50, who had renewed her youth by this elixir of life.

But although proved a swindler and a quack, no one ever satisfactorily explained to the people of his time the secret of his psychic feats, such as guessing the successful lottery numbers and announcing the death of the Queen's mother. They were the foundation of his reputation as the greatest man of mystery of that time.

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Cagliostro and His Elixir of Life.

Mr. Bobo

A Childish Fantasy

By S. A. RAFIQUE

This is the tale of Mr. Bobo. Now Mr. Bobo was a Baby, a dear little baby, and he had a naughty Mamma, and they both had a big disagreement.

It all happened this way. Now Bobo was a true little gentleman, and he liked everything to be just so. He wanted his own private time table (which Pappa had pinned to the wall with a fat pin, for Mamma's benefit) strictly adhered to and the objected strongly to be be kept waiting for baths, bottles, and clean clothes. Neither did he like loose buttons, on garments,—one was apt to swallow them and be pursued for days by medicine bottles, doctors, and tummy-aches, not to mention innumerable shakings up side down for the purpose of loosening the button. Neither did he like garments of the previous day, he wanted new fresh ones, not stiffly starched as Mamma sometimes made them when an Auntie was expected, but soft and light, with the smell of the morning breeze in them. Last but not least he wanted his morning sleep in peace. To be disturbed in the middle of sweet dreams by sounds of brush and duster and to have his nose irritated by dust and be awakened by a loud sneeze was really more than any modern baby could tolerate. Of course, he supposed our grandfathers put up with that sort of thing, but he was of the new age,—independent and resourceful—and he was definitely going to find a new Mamma,—yes, he had quite made up his little mind,—she had proved so unsatisfactory.

Besides Pappa had often warned Mamma that her little baby would fly away like Peter Pan, if she was not more considerate towards him, and yet with all Pappa's warnings Mamma did not change. She still ran the household on her own vague impressions of time, so he for one was going away. Mamma would be sorry of course, and cry and spoil a lot of Pappa's best handkerchieves. As for Pappa, he would storm and rave and bang doors, and blow his way out of the house, for he was very fond of Mr. Bobo,—much fonder of him than he was of Mamma. Sometimes Mamma felt a little jealous, for after all she was a very human Mamma. He decided he would pay her a visit one day with his new Mamma, and just show her how a Baby should be taken care of.

So without more ado he picked up his little bottle, draped his tiny blanket over his head to protect him from the cold east winds, put on his wings,—they were nice new ones—and flew out of the window.

He hopped down the garden path, undid the gate, sped down a street, turned a corner, hopped over a fence and finally found himself in a very large garden opposite some tall red flowers. He spread his blanket, and proceeded to drink his milk, for the unwonted exercise had given him a splendid appetite.

Presently he heard voices, and a Mamma and her Baby came walking by. They sat down. Mr. Bobo and the Baby exchanged greetings, and Mr. Bobo emerged from his flowers, folded up his baby arrived and soon another wings and sat down. Sono another and still another, all proudly led by Mammas, and all dressed in silk ribbons with beautiful rattles and rings. Conversation became very annimated among the Mammas while the babies held a conference directed by Mr. Bobo. He led the discussions and gave his impressions on fingers and toes, and what is good to chew and what is not. He demonstrated all his statements personally rolling on the grass and chewing the thin end of a spoon with his new teeth, and testing the strength of the tiniest baby's rattle by pulling it in half,—one half he kept himself.

So the morning passed away. At noon the Mammas took bottles of milk from the prams to feed their babies. Mr. Bobo danced for joy as he was very hungry.

He unfolded his wings and sped over the grass. He did a gavotte and spun round in a waltz. Then he picked up his own empty bottle and presented it to the nicest Mamma. She smiled sweetly at him and waved him on to the next Mamma, who in turn passed him on the next, who in her turn told him to try the next Mamma and so on till he had made the complete round of all the Mammas. No one would give him any milk, and the bottles were only for their own babies. Completely baffled, he stood some distance apart, surveying them askance, his poor wings dropping and his nice blanket all crumpled, while his little empty bottle lay at his feet on the ground.

"Try The Dairy"!

Seeing his dejected state, one of the Mammas advised him to try the Dairy, and all the Mammas joined in a chorus:

"Yes, try the Dairy".

Well, he would try the Dairy. Perhaps they were a little more friendly there. So, leaving the gardens, he crossed the road and made his way into the Dairy. He pushed open the heavy doors and walking up to the counter, layed his bottle down.

"Want some milk, little feller?" Cheerily enquired the man, then after a long pause

"Well where's your penny?

Sadly Mr. Bobo shook his head. He had no penny. Babies did not carry such things. They were only for Mummas and Pappas.

"Well, old feller, no penny no milk. Business is business." and what a sweep of his long arm the

(Continued on Page 39)

A WEEK OF WAR

By N. G. JOG

Pauses—And Causes

JANUARY, 24.

Though it sounds unchivalrous to say so, it must have been a merciful release for the beleaguered Italian garrison and the civil population of Tobruk when the British forces entered the town on the noon of Wednesday last.

Their ordeal was brief. It took only 36 hours from the initial attack for the opposition to cease, while Bardia fought on for more than two days. Tobruk was far better fortified than the latter and the garrison had much longer time to prepare the defences. The water supply was more plentiful and the excellent harbour facilitated reinforcements. One must not forget the presence of the "Luftwaffe" in Sicily either.

That, inspite of all those advantages, Tobruk should crumple up so quickly shows the pass to which Marshal Graziani is reduced as also the low morale of the Italian troops. 20,000 Italian prisoners and a vast amount of guns and ammunition was captured at the cost of barely 500 British casualties. What is most significant is that no attempts were apparently made by Graziani to send any appreciable help to the garrison. The Fascist G. H. Q. seems to have long since given up the port as doomed!

It is estimated that two-thirds of the entire Italian Army in Lybia is now wiped off together with a number of senior officers including one Admiral, who seems somehow to have been marooned at Tobruk! Of the eleven divisions eliminated, as many as eight were Metropolitan Divisions including a number of Crack Blackshirt regiments and the famous mechanised corps of General Maletti. The equipment lost can be better imagined than computed and its value in terms of the desert cannot be estimated at all. An impoverished country like Italy can never hope to make good the lost "matiriel".

Whether General Wavell marches on with his victorious forces towards Benghazi or decides to pause for a breathing space, as suggested in the latest Reuter message, he has the satisfaction that the threat to Egypt is now finally over. Graziani is now a ghost of his former self and even though he may hug to the western part of Libya, his nuisance value is over. Indeed, it is likely that with the capture of Benghazi and the complete occupation of Cyrenaica, the British General Staff will turn to fresh fields and pastures new.

Beginning Of End

Abyssinia is now ripe for a revolt internally and an attack externally and a showdown may be confidently expected in that region in the near future. During the last two weeks, we have been vouchsafed considerable information about the situation there. It appears that a British Mission has established itself secretly in the very heart of Ethiopia and is actively engaged in training and equipping the tribes. Already guerilla operations are being conducted on a vast scale and they are harrying and driving out the Italian outposts.

The Italian hold on Abyssinia has all along been confined to the cities and other fortified positions. Much of the hilly country has retained its semi-independent character and Mussolini's attempts at colonisation have so long proved a miserable failure. The Viceroy of Abyssinia, the Duke of Aosta, is reported to have under him a force of 60,000 Italian troops besides a large number of local levies. Many of the latter, however, are simply melting away and joining the ex-Emperor's standard. The process of disintegration of the much-boosted Fascist Empire has thus already begun and it will gather momentum every passing day.

The confident tones in which Haaile Selassie spoke recently to a Reuter correspondent are symptomatic of the change in his fortunes. After five years of wilderness, he expects to regain his throne in the near future with the help of Britain. A regular army is being raised under his banner in the Sudan and this will considerably simplify the work of General Wavell. The recent evacuation of Kassala and the tactical retreat from all their advance positions show that the Italians are already reconciling themselves to the inevitable. The position of the Duke of Aosta is considerably worse than that of Marshal Graziani, cut off as he is from all communications with Rome. The Empire that Mussolini built so laboriously thus bids fair soon to tumble down like a pack of cards.

The latest reports say that the ex-Emperor has already crossed the border and formally hoisted the Ethiopian Ensign on his fatherland. His further movements will be watched by a sympathetic world.

On the conclusion of the latest Hitler-Mussolini meeting last Monday, an official statement was issued to the effect that "The talks resulted in a full agreement of views on all questions of mutual interest." The communique, however, is discreetly silent as to what those questions of mutual interest were. Nevertheless, it is easy enough to reconstruct the interview with Mussolini being given a double helping of the humble pie and Hitler plucking off a few locks from his own head for the mess into which his partner has let the Axis!

The fact is that there is precious little identity of interest left between the Fuhrer and the Duce after the Italian navy was crippled at Taranto and the Italian Army was routed on the sands of Libya and the Italian Air Force was wrecked everywhere. Italy had essentially a nuisance value to Germany which can now be said to be almost over. The "mare nostrum" has become virtually a British lake while the immense British forces, which were immobilised in the Middle East since the beginning of the war, can now be safely released for service elsewhere. Not only that but even the Balkan pitch is considerably queered for the Nazis since the Fascist bungling in Greece.

To put it bluntly, therefore, Italy is now a liability rather than a help to Germany. Unfortunately for the Fuehrer, however, it is a liability that cannot be repudiated at this stage of the war. Nor does there seem to be any immediate prospect of retrieving the situation in favour of the Axis, for which Hitler himself is to a certain extent responsible. For even granting that it would have been strategically inadvisable for the Nazis to take a hand in the Battle of the Nile, they could have surely prevented the disaster that has overtaken Italy in Albania.

The Petain Line, observed the cognoscenti, has been breached! The old Marshal had at last bowed to or played into the hands of Hitler and subsequent developments in Vichy were anxiously—almost fearfully awaited.....well! There have been no developments at all until the time of writing and Laval is no nearer his job than he was last week! The octogenarian Marshal is becoming more and more inscrutable.

We are, however, told via Berlin that the provisional French Parliament will soon meet. Another report hinted that Laval would be installed as the Premier, while the Nazi police in Paris are said to be taking stern action against a "whispering campaign." Then there have long been the rumours of the formation of a National Directorate and of the Secret voyages of sections of the French Fleet towards Dakar and other African bases.

All this represent so many puzzles to the public and headaches to diplomats and war commentators. Is the vagueness of Vichy due to sheer incapacity of the aged Petain to make up his mind one way or the other or is he playing a consummate game? Shall they, or shall they not, pass?

London Sleeps

Yesterday's was the fourth successive air-raid-free night in London and it is the longest spell of sleep which that battered but brave city has enjoyed since last September? The weather may have been partially responsible for this immunity—but only partially. The real reason must be searched for high up in the Wilhemstrasse. In other words does this inactivity indicate some new Nazi plan?

Inspired messages have been already emanating from Berlin for some days now that the present "creative pause" is serving for preparations for "great military and diplomatic action". Goering is said to be giving his boys a rest prior to his contemplated big offensive. But that offensive was timed for immediately after the Hitler-Mussolini meeting, which has already passed into history. Nor has the situation in France changed after the Petain-Laval reconciliation.

What is amiss then? Has Hitler lost the gift of bringing out rabbits from his hat? The world is keenly waiting to witness the outcome of the latest creative pause. And not least Churchill, who has utilised every pause of his enemy to add more power to his own elbow. Mussolini knows that too well and so ought Hitler, too. Such mistimed pauses will prove to be one of the main causes of their ultimate defeat!

A Boomerang

Hitler's delay in doing anything to stem the tide of Italian reverses was certainly calculated. He wanted to reduce Mussolini from the role of an ally to that of a suppliant. It was no doubt an astute move but like a boomerang it seems to have recoiled upon Hitler himself. The latter must have never thought that the disintegration of all the vaunted might of the Duce would be so rapid or so complete! And when he decided at long last to lend a helping hand, the "how" of it seems to have proved well nigh baffling.

Now the long-projected double pincer invasion of the Middle East has simply faded out with the smashing of the main arm in the Western Desert. The Berlin-Baghdad Drive is, of course, still possible but it will be more in the nature of an adventure than a plan, with the formidable British forces ready to have a crack at the Nazi legions. There remains Greece, with its astonishing record of successive victories. As the weakest link in the Allied chain, the Nazis may well have decided to strike it down.

The tentative dispatch of the "Luftwaffe" to Sicily seems, therefore, to have been aimed more at Greece than at Britain. With the fall of Tobruk and the capture or annihilation of the major part of Graziani's army, there is little hope left of saving the Fascist Empire in Africa or even of saving Africa for staging an Axis Blitzkrieg! Though Britain's life-line may pass through the Mediterranean an alternate if longer route is available to her via the Cape. But it is the only channel for the convoys to Greece and it is significant that the first dive-bombing attack of the Luftwaffe was delivered on such a convoy.

Another pointer to this project is provided by the latest reports of a large-scale counter-offensive which the Italians are planning. Crack Alpini divisions are being landed on the Yugoslavian frontier and vast quantities of war material are being assembled. The presence of considerable Nazi troops in Italy is recently authenticated and it looks as if the gallant Greeks will face a severe ordeal in the near future. The task of the Nazi air squadrons in Sicily obviously is to prevent British help from reaching Greece.

Ordeal Of Malta

Malta selects itself as the first and foremost target. Situated barely fifty miles from Sicily, it is the headquarters of the British Mediterranean Fleet. To Mussolini it represents a dagger aimed at his heart and he had frequently boasted in the past that he would boot out the British from there in no time. The "Regia Aeronautica" has failed to make good that threat during the last eight months and now the "Luftwaffe" is on the job.

During the last two weeks Malta has taken considerable hammering and the pressure is likely to be intensified. But already the defenders have taken a heavy toll of the Stuka bombers and whatever damage may be inflicted upon the island, it will not incapaciate (even if it may inconvenience) the Royal Navy from operating in the Mediterranean.

Will the centre of gravity be shifted to the Mediterranean? That depends, first, upon whether Hitler is moving south to attack Greece in force and second upon the strength of the "Luftwaffe" in Sicily. The estimate of Nazi aircraft sent to Italy varies all the way from a hundred to a thousand though the latter figure is an obvious exaggeration. It is easy enough to send the aircraft in the first instance but the real difficulty lies in providing for its upkeep and operation. Vast reserves of oil, spare parts as also of personnel must be brought all the way from Germany to keep the squadron in flying trim. And it must be remembered that the whole of Italy is vulnerable from the air.

Vichy Is Vague

Another important meeting during the last week has been between Marshal Petain and Pierre Laval, who was sacked a few weeks ago from the Vichy Foreign Ministry. The differences that led to that development are officially pronounced to have been composed and all the misunderstandings dispelled now! But this only creates as big a mystery as that of Laval's sudden dismissal in the first instance!

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

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20. MATRIMONIALS

A suitable match, preferably a qualified lady doctor, for young (33) Hindu Doctor, bachelor, decently settled in a foreign country. Monthly income two to three thousands. Caste and dowry immaterial. Apply Box No. 14151, "Bombay Chronicle."

British Qualified Sikh Doctor, Captain I.M.S. aged 38 invites correspondence from cultured educated ladies or their parents with view to matrimony. No religious or provincial restrictions. Box 14148 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Fair Educated Hindu Bride or Child Widow to marry a Widower of 28. Working as Manager Drawing Rs. 125 p.m. All correspondence will be kept confidential. Apply immediately with photographs to Box No. 14153, "Bombay Chronicle."

Cultured father seeks a husband for his cultured daughter, aged 20, studying in B.A. class, from high class Hindu Communities, Gujarati Hindu Vanik preferred. Please name Hindu Caste, subcaste, Education, age, etc., everything strictly confidential. Apply Box No. 14146, "Bombay Chronicle."

174. BOOKS

Earn Rs. Six daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation at Rs. 4 Fulgaliwalla, Ahmad Bldg., Golpitha, Bombay. (14155)

Auction Sales

EASTERN AUCTION CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (MONDAY) at 11-30 A. M. (S. T.) at Kapadia Building, Kalbadevi Road, Near Swadeshi Market, of complete Household furniture, Godrej & other Safes, Zunda Cabinet, Chesterfield Sets, Portable Typewriter, Singer Machine, Drawing room cabinet, H. M. V. Gramophone, Bronze Figures, Remington Typewriter, Rajvanshi Zula. Persian Hall carpets, Harmoniums, Wrist watches, Dining table & Chairs, Wardrobes, Glassware etc.

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Gentlemen suffering from sexual debility, nocturnal emissions, or any other private disease are advised to write in detail for sure and permanent cure to Kaviraj Bawa Mohinder Singh, 6 Mirdard Road, New Delhi. (14100)

233. REPRESENTATIONS

Wanted representatives on pay or commission or both for Real Indian Provident Insurance Ltd. of Chandpur, Bengal, to work in industrial areas all over Bombay Presidency on minimum business guarantee. (14141)

245. ASTROLOGERS.

Premier Astrologer: Annual reading Re. 1, 5 years Rs. 2-8. Send horoscope or writing time: Pioneer Astrological Bureau, Vizianagram City. (14133)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted: Influential special Agents and organisers on decent terms for Bombay. Apply with yearly business expectation to Public Union Provident Insurance Co., Ltd., 89, Bechu Chatterjee St., Calcutta. (4149)

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE

Touring and Sedan Cars for Hire weekly or monthly. Terms very moderate. Box No. 14135, "Bombay Chronicle."

6 SIXTH WEEK!

A SOULFUL SAGA OF
A DANCER WHO LOVED TO HATE
AND
An Ascetic who Hated to Love!

NEW THEATRES EPOCH-MAKING EPIC OF FILM-ART!

"NARTAKI"

Director: DEVKI BOSE
Music: PUNKAJ MULLICK
Starring:—
LEELA DESAI, NAJAM, P. MULLIK, JAGDISH, WASTI etc.
Time: 4-30, 7-15, & 10 P. M.
Sat., Sun., & Holidays at 1-45 p. m.
MINERVA

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF FOR INDIA.

Lt. C. J. E. Auchinleck, who has been appointed as the Commander-in-Chief of India in succession to Gen. Sir Robert Cassels.

New C.-In-C. Of India

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24

It is expected that Sir Claude Auchinleck, the new Comander-in-Chief, will assume charge in Delhi on Sunday January 26.—A. P.

MADRAS: Jan. 24.

It is understood that the Madras Government have approved the proposal of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to notify Co-operative Societies in the presidency that they should not spend money from their funds on entertainments, presentations of addresses or putting up portraits, busts or statues or contributing to memorial funds. —A. P.

UNPRECEDENTED PREMIERE CROWDS—

PRABHAT'S SOCIAL EPIC

PADOSI

(IN HINDI)
ALIAS
SHEJARI
(IN MARATHI)
DIRECTED By
SHANTARAM
(Please Note The Timings:)
PADOSI (Hindi) To-day.
To-morrow (Amas) 4, 7 p. m.
Daily: 7, 10 p. m.
SHEJARI (Marathi) To-day,
To-morrow (Amas) 1-30, 10 p. m.
Daily 4 p. m.
AT CENTRAL

Inspired Performances
Great Story
Superb Direction
IN
NATIONAL STUDIOS'
Puja
Director: KARDAR
Starring:
SARDAR AKHTAR
AND SITARA
IN
FIFTH Great Week
PATHE
3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

NEW 3 PER CENT LOAN

Subscriptions To Be In Cash

Subscription for an issue of a 3 per cent. Loan, 1949-52, will be received without limit of amount from the 1st February, 1941, until further notice. Subscriptions will be in the form of cash.

The loan will be redeemable at par not earlier than 1949 and not later than 1952.

If not previously repaid, the loan will be repaid at par on the 1st August, 1952, but the Government of India reserve to themselves the right to repay the loan, or any part of it, at par, on or after the 1st August 1949, on giving three calendar months' notice in 'Gazette of India'. The loan will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. Interest will be payable half-yearly on the 1st of August and the 1st of February and will be liable to income-tax.

Interest for a full half-year ending the 31st July, 1941, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, will be paid on the 1st August 1941 on the securities issued under the terms of this notification.

ISSUE PRICE

The prices at which the loan will be issued are as follows:—

Issue Price on any date from the—	Price per Rs.100 nominal. Rs. as. ps.
1st February 1941 to the 8th February 1941	100 0 0
10th February 1941 to the 15th February 1941.	100 0 9
17th February 1941 to the 22nd February 1941	100 1 6
24th February 1941 to the 1st March 1941	100 2 3

and thereafter at prices increasing by 9 pies per cent. weekly until further notice. This weekly increase approximates to the net interest which accrues on the securities.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

The loan will be issued in the form of:—(i) Stock, the applicants for which will be given Stock Certificates, or (ii) Promissory Notes.

If no preference is stated by the applicants, the securities will be issued in the form of Promissory Notes. Applications for the loan must be for Rs. 100 or a multiple of that sum. Brokerage will be paid at the rate of 1/16th per cent. to recognised bankers and brokers on applications for the loan bearing their stamp. Rupee securities of the 3 per cent. Loan, 1949-52 created as counterparts of the India 3 per cent. Stock, 1949-52, in terms of the Government of India, Finance Department Notification No. D/1184-B, dated the 22nd February 1940 will be accepted for consolidation along with securities issued in accordance with this notification.

3 Per Cent Defence Bonds

No subscriptions to the Government of India 3 per cent. Defence Bonds, 1946, issued under the Government of India, Finance Department Notification No. D|C. 872-F, dated the 25th July, 1940, will be received with effect from Saturday the 25th January, 1941.

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m. only.—

Visit Personally.
SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.),
Near Prarthana Samaj Tram Junction, Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

Bulgarian & Soviet Frontiers Clodes

General Antonescu Master Again

Order Completely Restored In Rumania· Legionary Leader Arrested

BUCHAREST, Jan. 25.

With order almost completely restored and only individual Legionaries now left to be mopped up by the army, General Antonescu may be considered to be absolute master of the situation here.

House to house search for arms was carried out on Friday morning, while at the same time the people began handing in any arms they had in accordance with the order issued by General Antonescu.

Horia Sima, the leader of the Legionaries who had "disappeared" is reported to have been arrested, according to a latest message.

It was remarked, however, that very few Legionaries were among those who surrendered their arms.

German troops have been stationed round the Capital on a radius of some four miles from the town since early Thursday morning. They prevented several groups of Legionaries from the provinces entering Bucharest, but have not taken part in the actual fighting.

Horia Sima Disappears

Horia Sima, the leader of the Legionary movement has 'disappeared," and by an order of the Prime Minister several military units are searching for him.

It is stated that several of the leading Legionaries tried to take refuge in the German legation but were refused admittance

As to the cause of the outbreak —antagonism between the Legionary movement and General Antonescu has been long standing.

It appears to have been brought to a head by the dismissal of Commissars for the Rumanisation of industry appointed in October, a step taken by General Antonescu with a view to establishing order in the country's economic life which was being seriously compromised by the actions of these Commissars.

The demonstration of "spontaneous indignation" against the murder of Major Doehring which was staged by Legionary students on Monday night was merely a pretext for the settlement of accounts.

While the rest of Rumania is reported to be calm some small isolated centres of resistance to Government remain in Bucharest according to a Havas dispatch from the Rumanian Capital. These centres of resistance are, however, rapidly being mopped up and order is said to have been completely restored in all suburbs.

Tanks are patrolling the streets of the Capital where shots are still heard from time to time. All shops including chemists establishments have been looted while synagogues throughout the city are in flames.

The number of dead and injured as the result of the revolt is feared to be high. The largest number of victims are believed to have resulted from the fighting round the Prime Minister's office and the Prefecture of Police.

The population appeared in the streets again on Friday after the nightmare of the last few days.

Meanwhile, it is stated that the Legionary movement is to be reformed and reorganised. M. Horia Sima, the Ironguard Leader, has been removed from that post and General Antonescu is to take over personal leadership

Resistance by the Iron Guards appears to be continuing in Transylvania and Moldavia. Reports from Sofia state that the number of casualties among Legionaries probably runs into several thousands including some 1,500 killed.

Reports that all is quiet in Rumania are received somewhat sceptically in Belgrade since for nearly a week no trains have crossed the frontier and normal customs traffic has been suspended.

The Yogoslav-Rumanian frontier is now virtually controlled by German guards and reports filtering through from Timisoara, in Transylvania speak of recent heavy German troop concentrations in that region.

The garrison at this town, which was known to be hostile to the defeatist policy of the Rumanian Government is said to have been replaced by Germans.

Observers who know the region well state that dissatisfaction among peasants and workers has now reached boiling point.

The insolence of the German occupiers, the fact that German privates are receiving pay six times that of the Rumanian workers and the fact that the Germans have been sending four thousand tons of food monthly to the Reich, are making the peasants desperate.

One refugee told Reuter, "We have been blind Now we are awake. Gen. Antonescu is merely the latest Quisling."

Similar desperate misery pervading the whole of the Banat Region lies behind the general Rumanian revolt against German oppression.

Though the insurgents have been quelled in Bucharest observers fully expect the peasants in the provinces renew their attempt and continue the struggle for elementary rights.—Reuter.

M. SIMA'S LAST STAND

LONDON, Jan. 25.

A message from Budapest says that M. Horia Sima who was accused by the Rumanian wireless earlier of responsibility for the revolt is making a last stand with a group of Iron Guard at the party's headquarters, the Rumanian authorities have so far been unable to capture them at their headquarters.—Reuter

M. SIMA ARRESTED?

BUCHAREST.—M. Horia Sima, leader of the Iron Guard rebels, is reported here to have been arrested together with Gen Petrovicescu, former Minister of Interior Prince Ghika and others accused of responsibility for the revolt.—**Reuter.**

FALL OF TOBRUK AND AFTER:

British Forces Advance 100 Miles Westward

ENGAGEMENT NEAR DERNA

British Successes In Eritrea, Abyssinia And Kenya

CAIRO, Jan. 25.

WITHIN 48 HOURS OF THE CAPTURE OF TOBRUK, BRITISH FORCES ADVANCED 100 MILES WESTWARDS, AND, ACCORDING TO A COMMUNIQUE FROM THE BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, BY FRIDAY EVENING ADVANCED ELEMENTS OF BRITISH FORCES WERE IN CONTACT WITH THE ENEMY ABOUT THREE MILES EAST OF DERNA.

Here a column of enemy Medium tanks was engaged and dispersed, two being captured and four destroyed. Operations, the communique adds, are continuing successfully.

20,000 TAKEN PRISONERS?

The communique states that at Tobruk the count of prisoners is proceeding, and it is anticipated that these will number not less than 20,000 and in addition, large quantities of guns and material of all categories are being sorted out and checked.

Referring to Eritrea, the communique says that operations east of Keru and Aicota are progressing satisfactorily. So far over 600 prisoners, including one Brigade Commander, have been taken, also two guns and many motor transport vehicles.

IN ABYSSINIA AND KENYA

In Abyssinia, east of Metemma, pressure on the enemy is increasing deeper into the country itself. Further patriot successes are reported and more Italian posts have been abandoned.

In Kenya, progress continues to be made in ejecting enemy detachments from the British side of the frontier and in several areas, patrols are now operating well across into enemy territory.

ROME ADMISSION

ROME:—The complete fall of Tobruk is revealed to the Italian people in a High Command communique to-day (Saturday). It says that the last Italian detachments which were making a desperate resistance in the western sector of Tobruk were overcome on Friday. It adds that the Italian forces in Tobruk consisted of one infantry division, a battalion of frontier guards, a battalion of Black Shirts and detachments of sailors and artillery—a total of roughly 20,000.

These forces had resisted 19 days' incessant bombardment from land, sea and air. The 'communique' acknowledges "our losses in men and material have been heavy." It says the battle was a very hard battle, and that the enemy admitted that the Italian forces fought heroically." The 'communique' also states that after Tobruk the battle moved further west where enemy advances were repelled.

ITALIAN CLAIM

Rgarding Greek front the 'communique' claims the capture of some important positions from the Greeks.

CRUISER HIT?

The Italian Communique adds that formations of German bombers attacked enemy naval formation in Central Mediterranean late on Friday afternoon. "From the first information obtained, it has been ascertained that an enemy cruiser was hit near the Bow by a bomb of the heaviest type.

TWO BOATS SUNK IN ATLANTIC

In the Atlantic, an Italian submarine sank the Greek ship "Helleni" 6,000 tons. Another Italian submarine sank a British auxiliary cruiser "Eumaeus" (?) 6,000 tons after a long combat. The ship was loaded with troops."

NAZI CLAIM OF ATTACK ON CONVOY

BERLIN.—Reference to naval activity in the Mediterranean is also made in a German Communique which states that in the Mediterranean west of Crete, German bombers attacked an enemy convoy escorted by warships. Several hits by bombs of medium and heavy calibre on three heavy units of the British fleet were observed beyond doubt. One enemy plane was shot down. The Communique also states that owing to unfavourable weather the Luftwaffe was forced to limit its activities to armed reconnaissance on Jan. 24, and that German motor-torpedo boats successfully carried out reconnaissance in the Channel under unfavourable weather conditions. At several points there was contact with the enemy. The German boats returned unscathed to their bases.

A LONDON REJOINDER

LONDON.—Inquiries in naval circles in London regarding Axis claims has elicited the reminder that according to usual custom the Admiralty publish no information until Fleet units return to port and make their report.—Reuter.

Bulgarian And Soviet Frontiers Closed

SOFIA, Jan. 25.

The Rumanian Government today closed the Bulgarian and Soviet frontiers.

Other drastic measures to bring the revolt to an end are also reported to have been taken. Insurgents attempting to escape across the frontiers have been arrested. Although many are said to have been successful in escaping into the northern districts of Bulgarian Dobrudja. Recent Rumanian arrivals here state that they passed two hundred corpses by the roadside, mostly of Jews. They reported that there had been much looting especially of Jewish shops and that the shortage of food in the country is serious.—Reuter.

R. A. F. Bomb Enemy Bases In Sicily

Glare Of Fires Observed From Malta

MALTA, Jan. 24.

The R.A.F. to-day carried out heavy Raids on Italian bases in Sicilly from which German dive-bombers made recent fierce attacks on Malta.

The glare of fires, apparently started by incendiary bombs, was easily seen from Malta, which was 60 miles away. this afternoon.—Reuter.

GREEKS HURL BACK ENEMY

Maintain Heroic Advance

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Italians have been forced to withdraw to new strong positions much farther in the rear as a result of the new Greek thrust, states a Greek Press Ministry announcement quoted by the Athens radio to-night.

The Greek advance was marked by great bravery and stubborn determination, the announcement said.

Italians Bribe Albanian Peasants

LONDON, Jan. 25.

From Reuter's special correspondent on the Albanian frontier.

Land operations in the northern sector of Albanian front were confined on Friday to patrol activity and air activity on a reduced scale although British and Greek planes bombed Italian positions on the roads, from Cuks to Elbasan and Lin to Cuks.

Italian soldiers who have crossed the Yugoslav frontier and surrendered stated that the Italian troops had no meat in the last month and were getting only soup. There is great dissatisfaction they said among the Italians in the northern sector who "were well aware that success in this area was impossible".

It is reliably reported that the Italians in an attempt to prevent serious Albanian uprisings are handing out large sums of money to Albanian peasants. Dissatisfaction among Albanians in the Elbasan and Berat areas continues however.—Reuter.

NO R. A. F. RAIDS.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

It is understood that the R.A.F. carried out no large-scale operations last night over Europe owing to bad weather conditions.—Reuter.

Nazi Submarine Base Bombed

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The bombing of the L'Orient submarine base by a small R.A.F. force last night is announced in an Air Ministry Communique, which states that aircraft of the Coastal Command carried out their usual patrol and reconnaissance flights and that none of our aircraft are missing.—Reuter.

Br. Plane Makes Forced Landing

DUBLIN, Jan. 25.

A British aircraft made a forced landing near Sligo yesterday. It is announced here officially. The crew have been interned.—Reuter.

SWISS REPORT, VIA NEW YORK:

Tunisia As Nazi Base For Operations Against Br. Forces?

Hitler's Reported Demand On Petain Unconfirmed

LONDON, Jan. 25.

SOME INTEREST HAS BEEN AROUSED BY A SWISS REPORT RECEIVED, VIA NEW YORK, TO THE EFFECT THAT HITLER HAS MADE A FORMAL DEMAND TO MARSHAL PETAIN, FOR THE USE OF TUNISIA AS A BASE OF OPERATIONS AGAINST THE BRITISH FORCES IN NORTH AFRICA. NOTHING HAS YET BEEN HEARD BY DIPLOMATIC OR OTHER COMPETENT CIRCLES IN LONDON TENDING TO CONFIRM THIS REPORT, REUTER'S DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT LEARNS; BUT IT IS POINTED OUT THAT RUMOURS OF POINT-BLANK NAZI DEMANDS TO FANCE HAVE APPEARED ON VARIOUS OCCASIONS AND CONFIRMATION OF THEM HAS RARELY BEEN FORTHCOMING.

The same remark applies to the suggestion that the Germans have assembled two armoured divisions in Italy, in readiness to cross the Mediterranean and disembark at Bizerta, the great French naval base in Tunisia.

ARMISTICE TERMS.

The precise text of the armistice agreements between the Axis Powers and France has never been published, but it is generally known that the French fleet and the bases in unoccupied territory including the French Colonies have been excluded from the Armistice terms. Nothing has yet occurred, which warrants any belief that French authorities are disposed to surrender such precious assets as the Armistice agreements permitted them to retain, at any rate not without struggle or some compensation, which Herr Hitler is scarcely in a position to offer.

Since the close of hostilities in France, an Italian Armistice Commission has been at work in French Colonies and incidentally about this Commission, it is known that its members have long since abandoned the practice of appearing in public in their Italian uniforms. As long as France possesses her fleet and substantial land forces in North Africa, it is hardly likely that the Germans can force her to yield essential facilities for a German landing. It is believed that the French land forces in Africa have been demobilised to such an extent that reserves who were called to colours at the outbreak of the war have been sent back to their homes.

LIBYAN FORTIFICATIONS.

As far as can be ascertained, the Italians have not disarmed the French forces and their stocks of munitions are believed to be intact. The fortifications on the Libyan frontier, however, have been dismantled. The transport of such a large force as two armoured divisions with all their equipment and supplies, including petrol, would be no light task, and their ships would be liable to interception by the British fleet. The small harbours in western Sicily are likely to be used for embarkation, as besides being small and poorly equipped they would be exposed to shattering attacks by the R.A.F.

The obvious port of embarkation for a German relieving force destined for Africa, is Naples with its ample docks and loading, fuelling and railway facilities. But the distance, as the crow flies from Naples to Bizerta, is about 350 miles and assuming that the force was safely landed in Tunisia with all its stores it would still have 600 miles of land to cover before making contact with the British. As one Free French commentatory put it. "This operation would be a good rehearsal for an invasion of Britain except, that a good many of the actors might not be able to appear in the principal performance."—Reuter.

"Thai Loses 40 P. C. Of Her Navy"

VICHY, Jan. 24.

The Thai fleet has lost 40 per cent of its strength in a recent engagement at Kochand while the French fleet suffered no damage, according to a Hanoi telegram.

The dispatch adds that in recent air actions no French machine was missing whereas over 25 Thai planes were shot down.—Reuter.

MEDIATION IN THAI-INDO-CHINA DISPUTE

No Definite Step For Negotiations Taken?

BANKOK, Jan. 25.

No definite step towards negotiations between Thailand and French, Indo-China seems to have been taken. Although Vichy announced acceptance of Japan's offer of mediation, all knowledge of a similar offer to Thailand is still denied here, and officials will give no information on the subject.

Meanwhile to-day's (Saturday), Thai Military Communique states that Thai army is continuing to advance in all sectors. It also reports that the French fortress of Sisophot has been heavily bombarded.—Reuter

HALIFAX CALLS ON C. HULL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

Lord Halifax as his first official act as the Ambassador called today (Saturday) on Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, preparatory to presenting his credentials to the President on Monday.—Reuter

Halifax Enters Br. Embassy

Lord Halifax in a press statement referred to the "great honour" which President Roosevelt had done to Britain by his personal greeting.

The car bearing President Roosevelt and Lord Halifax headed a long procession of motorcars for Washington. United States Secret Service Agents maintained an exceptional guard throughout the route. At the British Embassy, President Roosevelt bade Lord and Lady Halifax goodnight, thus closing one of the most dramatic scenes of international friendship in American history.—Reuter.

IRON GUARD CUT OIL PIPE-LINE

MOSCOW, Jan. 25.

Members of the Iron Guard have cut an oil pipe-line from the oil-producing centre of Ploesti to Bucharest, according to a despatch to the Bulgarian newspaper "Zora", quoted by the Tass Agency, which also reports from Bucharest that troops are searching the University there, which is surrounded by soldiers and tanks.

U. S. WILL NOT DECLARE WAR

Bullitt On Danger To U. S. If England Lost War

WASHINGTON, JAN. 25.

"THE UNITED STATES WILL NOT DECLARE WAR, AND SHE WILL NOT INITIATE MILITARY OR NAVAL HOSTILITIES."

This was how Mr. William Bullitt, until recently the United States Ambassador to France, described the two limits to American aid for Britain, in his evidence, to-day (Saturday) before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives. But he added: "The United States is in such danger to-day that decisions on the effective use of her instruments of defence are as vital as if we have already been attacked."

NO SUBMISSION EXCEPT TO GOD

Urging aid for Britain in the name of the United States' own self-preservation, Mr. Bullitt said that the passage of the Lease and Lend Bill would show "that we, like our forefathers, will submit to no master but God.

Mr. Bullitt said that an invasion of the Western Hemisphere was almost certain if the British Navy were eliminated and a "totalitarian Power" gained control of either the Atlantic or the Pacific, before the two-ocean Navy of the United States was ready. Declaring that the United States was unprepared to meet any attack, Mr. Bullitt said: "The United States must buy time to prepare."

IF BRITAIN LOST WAR

Predicting drastic consequences for the United States if Britain were defeated, he told the crowded session of the Committee "the most certain way to prevent a defeat would be for the United States to go to war; but he added the country was determined not to be drawn into the war.—Reuter.

Industrial Parliament:

REORGANISING VITAL WAR PRODUCTION

Mr. Bevin To Disclose Details Of Jt. Capital And Labour Conference

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The biggest joint capital and Labour Conference under Government auspices ever held in Britain will take place here next Wednesday, when the Labour Minister Mr. Ernest Bevin, who is a member of the War Cabinet, will give details to representatives of employers and employees, for the vast reorganisation of vital war production. The proposals will then be discussed.

INDUSTRIAL PARLIAMENT

The Conference will in effect be an Industrial Parliament. Mr. Bevin has already, in Parliament, outlined the Government's proposal for stepping up British war production to the utmost possible limit, including proposals for "conscription" of labour, and providing for transfer of labour from non-essential to war industries. Fuller details at present secret, will be placed by the Minister, before the British Employers' Confederation and before the Council of the Trades Union Congress.

The Ministry of Labour is now preparing a list of industries regarded as vital, and those, from which, labour may be withdrawn. It is expected that a discussion will reveal sweeping changes in the industrial organisation with a big demand on women for war work.—Reuter.

Roosevelt Welcomes British Ambassador

Tradition Smashed In Receiving Halifax At Annapolis

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 25.

Lord Halifax, the former British Foreign Secretary and now Ambassador to the United States, was welcomed in American waters, by President Roosevelt himself, when he arrived to take up the most important Ambassadorship in the history of the two nations.

THE HISTORIC MEETING TOOK PLACE SHORTLY AFTER NIGHTFALL ABOARD THE PRESIDENT'S YACHT, SEVERAL MILES OUT IN CHESAPEAKE BAY. BREAKING WITH TRADITION THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES HAD LEFT WHITE HOUSE AND JOURNEYED TO ANNAPOLIS SPECIALLY TO WELCOME THE AMBASSADOR.

The President and Ambassador grasped each other warmly by hand after Lord Halifax had been taken aboard the "Potomac" from the battleship "King George The Fifth."

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt then brought Lord Halifax ashore through fog and rain and the party motored to Washington.

President Roosevelt did not go aboard "King George the Fifth." The Halifaxes disembarked on to the "Potomac" which had gone alongside the battleship.

Lord Halifax on landing told newspapermen, "I have come here as a member of the War Cabinet serving as His Majesty's Ambassador to make known to the Government and people of the United States from time to time in what ways if they are willing, they can best give us the help we need.

The more quickly your generous help can be made the sooner shall we be able to break this Nazi power that is trying to enslave Europe and the world. We have assuredly a rough difficult and perhaps very long road before us but the British people are united as never before in their history and I have no doubt that with your help we shall win through.

President Roosevelt was accompanied by the Secretary for the Navy, Col. Knox and the Chief of Naval operations, Admiral Stark, when he went aboard his yacht.

Mr. Neville Butler, Charge d'Affaires in the British Embassy, Mr. Casey, Australian Minister, as well as Canadian and South African diplomatic representatives, boarded a naval cutter and went down the bay to meet H.M.S. "King George the Fifth."

Asks Congress For 175 Million Dollars For Clothing 1,400,000 Troops

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

President Roosevelt has asked Congress for the immediate appropriation of 175 million dollars for clothing equipment for an army of approximately 1,400,000 men.

A Bill to raise the 49,000 million dollars national debt limit to 65,000 million dollars was placed before the House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee by its Chairman, Mr. Doughton on Friday.

The Bill also provides for the enactment of legislation making all future Federal Security issues subject to Federal income-tax.

The House of Representatives passed the Bill for the construction of 200 Merchantmen for the United States Fleet.

Examination Of Lease And Lend Bill

General Marshal, Admiral Stark, and Major-General Brett, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, the Navy and the acting Chief of Air Corps respectively have declined to give evidence before the House of Foreign Affairs Committee on the Lease and Lend Bill, except in a secret session.

The announcement of this by the Committee's Chairman has angered Mr. Hamilton Fish (Republican) who told the press that he would insist that the service experts should appear before a public session.

He declared that the Democratic majority were trying to arrange to hear the service men privately adding that "the majority are afraid of what they might say after what Col. Lindbergh said yesterday about the impossibility of this country being invaded."

The Committee rejected by 13 votes against ten a motion by Mr. Fish to have Gen. Marshal Admiral Stark and Maj. Gen. Brett testify publicly and decided to invite them to testify in secret.

Liquidation Of British Marketable Securities

Liquidation of British marketable securities in the United States was the subject of a conference between the Secretary to the Treasury and British officials here on Friday.

Sir Frederick Phillips of the British Treasury is quoted by the Dow Jones Agency as saying that liquidations are proceeding at a satisfactory rate.

The Treasury estimates that on December 31, British holding in marketable United States securities amounted to 616 million dollars. Other quarters state that British officials will shortly reach the United States with a list of direct investments which may be sold to the United States interests.—Reuter

Roosevelt's Message To Churchill

LISBON Jan. 25.

Mr. Wendell Willkie who is on his way to England to study the country under war conditions hopes to leave for London "as soon as possible". He is carrying a personal message from President Roosevelt to Mr. Churchill.—Reuter

Roosevelt's Envoy For Athens

VICHY, Jan. 25.

Col. Donovan, President Roosevelt's special envoy to Europe is leaving Belgrade to-day for Athens, says a telegram from the Yugoslav capital.

Col. Donovan had talks yesterday with the Minister for war, Gen. Pechitch and the three service chiefs.—Reuter.

RUMANIAN REVOLT UPSETS HITLER'S PLAN

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Reuter's military commentator writes: The military situation in Africa is developing according to plan. Both our naval and air forces are now established many miles nearer Italy.

In the meantime, in view of current events the Balkans merit our attention.

Hitler has undoubtedly established General Antonescu in power in order that Rumania should become the German base of future operations eastward against Russia or south-eastwards towards the Dardanelles, and the Mediterranean. He also plans to secure the output of the Rumanian oilfields.

But he does not seem to have been entirely fortunate in this move. A revolt of considerable magnitude has broken out, which is by no means favourable to the German domination of the country.

Rumania has been thrown into confusion, its production of oil and wheat has been much dislocated and a large number of German divisions will have to be employed to maintain order.

It is probable that Hitler will move south-east through Bulgaria in the spring or earlier, but he is at present making every endeavour to secure an unopposed march, and also waiting for the worst of the winter to pass.

Yugoslavia may also be involved in his plan. To facilitate its execution a secure base in Rumania and one that is not threatened by Russia is important.

It would enable the Germans to make a converging advance on Bulgaria from the east instead of being confined to a longer direct route southwards from Hungary but *if Rumania is in turmoil and German divisions have to be retained to suppress the people, will Russia remain entirely indifferent?*

If Hitler has also to send troops to Italy, his front will be considerably extended—from Constanza on the Black Sea to Genoa. Though Hitler's army is very large—220 divisions at least—it is not inexhaustible. There are limits set to the extent of hostile country that the German hordes can hold down sucessfully.

Refugee Ship Carries Zamora To South America

MADRID, Jan. 24.

The French ship 'Alsina' with over a thousand Jewish refugees from France, Holland and Belgium and 150 Spanish refugees left Marseilles for Rio de Janeiro and Beunos Aires.

The passengers include Senor Alcala Zamora, first President of the Spanish Republic and four members of his family.

ANOTHER RAID-FREE NIGHT FOR LONDON

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Londoners enjoyed another raid-free night last night—the fifth in succession. The rest of the country was also free of raids—the fourth night out of five.—Reuter.

Figures Prove Sway Of British Navy

OTTAWA, Jan. 24.

Some 3770 vessels carrying a deadweight tonnage of 2,22,60,000 were convoyed from the American side of the Atlantic 1940, said Mr. MacDonald Canadian Navy Minister.

U. S. Delegation Arrives In Britain

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Problems of administration and jurisdiction arising from the original agreement to lease naval and air bases to America will be discussed with the British Government representatives by the delegation which has arrived in England from the United States.—Reuter.

BRITISH PROTEST TO TOKYO

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The British Government are making representations to Tokyo regarding the incident when Mr. Kiswick, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, was shot at and wounded at a meeting of the Ratepayers Association in Shanghai, says an official announcement.

It is pointed out in authoritative circles in London that for a long time past, Japanese have been asking for increased representation in the administration of the International Settlement and it was suggested that an outrage of this kind was hardly likely to show that they were worthy of such increased power.—Reuter.

BRITAIN HAS LOST ONLY FOUR CRUISERS

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Britain has so far lost four cruisers proper and eleven armed merchant cruisers in the course of the war. These losses have been announced at the time by the Admiralty in accordance with the usual practice.

This restatement of cruiser losses is issued to-day by competent Naval circles in view of the recent German claim to have sunk sixteen cruisers and it is pointed out that the enemy habitually slurs the distinction between an armed merchant cruiser and cruisers proper.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI RATEPAYERS DEMAND JAPANESE GUARANTEE

SHANGHAI, Jan. 24

In view of the serious financial situation of the Shanghai Municipal Council, an emergency meeting of the Anglo-American councillors at which the American Consul-General was present decided today to convene another special ratepayers' meeting as soon as possible. The meeting will only be held if the Japanese guarantee complete peace and order on the part of their ratepayers.

The Japanese authorities are taking the most serious view of yesterday's shooting incident in which Mr. W. J. Keswick British Chairman of the Council was wounded. Mr. Keswick's condition is officially stated today to be very satisfactory.—Reuter.

RELIEVED OF COMMAND

Lt.-Col. R. C. Bingham's Letter To "Times" And Its Sequel

LONDON, Jan. 23.

An "Old School Tie" controversy which has been conducted in the press with mixed asperity and humour has just ended in a manner salutary for its originator. Lt.-Col. Ralph Charles Bingham, who was educated at Eton and gained the Distinguished Service Order during the last war, recently wrote to the "Times" suggesting that the middle, lower middle and working classes now receiving King's Commission in the British forces, although brave and technically efficient, had "fallen down" in capacity as army officers in contrast with old aristocratic officers who led the old armies. Apart from the widespread discussion on the truth, or otherwise of Lt.-Col. Bingham's assertion the question was raised in Parliament regarding the propriety of a service officer writing such a letter for publication. It was one of the first tasks of the new War Minister, Capt. Margesson, to decide the issue and today he has given an unequivocal answer.

"This Officer" said Capt. Margesson, "has committed a breach of the King's Regulations and an expression of the Army Council's severe displeasure has been conveyed to him. That disposes of the disciplinary side of the matter. In addition I have decided that he is no longer suitable to command an officer's training unit and I have given instructions that he should be relieved of the command".—Reuter.

Grand Duchess Of Luxembourg

MONTREAL, Jan. 24

The Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxembourg will return to London from Canada in March, it was announced here today. Before returning to London the Grand Duchess will be a guest of President Roosevelt at the White House for three days beginning February 12. She will also visit New York and Chicago before leaving for England.—Reuter.

FORTUNE-TELLERS IN MEERUT ROUNDED-UP

MEERUT, Jan. 24.

The Superintendent of Police, Meerut, has issued orders for the rounding-up of the so-called "fortune tellers" who roam about the city and cantonments.

Some of them have been arrested and during their trial it was revealed that they have had several previous convictions.—A. P.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24.

It is expected that the Committee on Women's Rights will hold its first meeting on Monday, January 27.

It is to consist of three members, namely, Sir B. N. Rau, Chairman, Mr. Dwarkanath Mitter, ex-Judge, Calcutta High Court, and Mr. Gharpure, Principal, Law College Poona.—A. P.

ECHO OF DETENTION OF "MENDOZA"

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 24.

Joint protest by all American Republics against the detention of the French steamer "Mendoza" by a British armed cruiser within the Pan-American Neutrality Zone is suggested in a communication from the Foreign Minister of Panama to all Chancelleries of American Republics.

At the origin of this communication was a note addressed to the Government of Panama by the Brazilian Foreign Minister describing the seizure of the "Mendoza" as "a hostile act."—Reuter.

TALE OF AMAZING HEROISM

Incendiary On Waggon Load Of Explosives Rendered Harmless

LONDON, January 24.

A BLAZING INCENDIARY BOMB TIGHTLY JAMMED IN A RAILWAY WAGGON FULL OF HIGH-EXPLOSIVE BOMBS WAS THE SITUATION CONFRONTING A 32-YEAR OLD BRITISH RAILWAYMAN, WHO HAS JUST BEEN AWARDED THE GEORGE CROSS —A DISTINCTION RANKING NEXT TO THE VICTORIA CROSS AND AWARDED FOR ACTS OF EXCEPTIONAL CIVILIAN BRAVERY.

He tells the story in his own words: "An ammunition train loaded with bombs was awaiting signals when I saw incendiary bombs drop into one wagon, and the sheet covering it was ablaze. I got a bucket of water from the engine, but it was insufficient to put out the fire, so I went round the waggon and undid the ropes and tore off the burning sheet.

I got into the wagon and found that one incendiary bomb, which was burning, was jammed between two of the bombs. I could not move it when I tried with my hands, so I got my shunter's pole and forced the two big bombs apart and was then able to throw out the incendiary. The top layer of bombs was very hot, so I sprayed them with water from the stirrup pump assisted by a fireman, who carried buckets of water to me and by the engine driver who got into the wagon and helped me with the pump."—Reuter.

WILL CONGRESS FIGHT BYE-ELECTION?

Decision Vested In Provincial Committee: Mahasabha-Democrat Contest For One Seat

In connection with the announcement made by the Viceroy declaring vacant four seats in the Central Legislative Assembly, as a sequel to the arrest and conviction of Messrs. N. Tirumala Rao, N. V. Gadgil, K. M. Jedhe and Sardar Jogindra Singh, it is authoritatively stated in Congress circles that the decision to set up Congress candidates to contest the elections will rest with the Provincial Congress authorities concerned.

It is considered likely that the Provincial Congress Committees will contest the elections.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATION

The Government of Bombay in a Gazette Extraordinary have appointed dates, hours and place of the two elections.

With regard to the filling up of the seats in the place of Mr. N. V. Gadgil and Mr. K. M. Jedhe the following schedule has been fixed.

Final date to file nomination papers will be Friday, 7th February.

Scrutiny of nomination papers is fixed on Friday, 14th February.

Voting will begin on Monday, 10th March 1941 (from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.)

Counting of votes will begin on Thursday, 20th March at 11 a.m. at the headquarters office of the Commissioner, Central Division and Returning officer.

Declaring the seats vacant, the notification states that they having been elected a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Bombay Central Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural) constituency, have, thereafter, by virtue of a subsisting conviction by a criminal Court involving a sentence of imprisonment for a period of more than one year and have become subject to the disability in sub-rule (2) of rule 5 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules.

MAHASABHA-DEMOCRAT CANDIDATE FOR ONE SEAT

POONA, Jan. 25.

It is understood that the Democratic Swaraj Party and the Hindu Mahasabha intend to contest one of the two seats in the Central Assembly declared vacant from the Central Division of the Bombay Province and that the names of the candidates will be announced soon.

U. S. NATIONAL DEBT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

A proposal to increase the 49,000 million dollar National Debt limit and enactment of legislation making all future Federal Security Issues subject to Federal Income Taxes was made by Secretary Morgenthau at a conference of Congressional leaders.

A Bill will be introduced in the House shortly to carry out these recommendations says the Dow Jones Agency. It is suggested that the new ceiling for debt limit will be 65,000 million dollars.—Reuter.

"N. Y. SUN'S" TRIBUTE TO AUSTRALIANS

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.

A wholehearted compliment is paid to the Australian troops by the newspaper "New York Sun" in an article on the development of the Libyan campaign to-day.

The article says: "The Australians had help from other British contingents and an unreported number of Free French troops, but theirs was the main job and to them goes the credit for taking Tobruk."—Reuter.

BAN ORDER ON HARIJAN CITY FATHERS

HAJIPUR, (Bihar) Jan. 23.

An order under sec. 144 Cr. P.C. was promulgated against the Hajipur Municipal councillors. The Municipal office was locked and police were posted there to-day following scenes of rowdyism on the occasion of the election of the Chairman.

It is stated a large number of outsiders had entered the Municipal office and as the voting for the election of the Chairman commenced an altercation developed into a free fight necessitating police intervention. The situation is now quiet.—A. P.

GOVERNOR RETURNS BILL TO ASSEMBLY.

LAHORE, Jan. 24.

The Punjab Primary Education Bill, which was passed by the Punjab Assembly last month, has been returned for reconsideration by H. E. the Governor who has recommended certain amendments for adoption by the Assembly.—A. P.

Sinking Of "Hyperion"

Story Worthy Of Best Sea Tradition

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 25.

Behind the brief Admiralty announcement of the loss of the "Hyperion" through enemy mine or torpedo, is a story worthy of the best sea tradition—a story of how a small destroyer protected by another destroyer lay crippled in the sea almost under the very guns of the Italians for nearly two hours before a call for assistance was sent out so that the operations on which she was engaged should not be detected.

The destroyer formed part of light forces which were sweeping the Adriatic as far as Durazzo and were returning after an uneventful cruise full steam ahead for home.

They did not know for some hours after that the "Hyperion," investigating the possible presence of a submarine had struck a mine and was badly holed aft.

It was essential, however, that the main forces should proceed unmolested as they were still within the range of E-boats and only ene destroyer was detached as protection. This destroyer came alongside its crippled companion, transferred casualties and endeavoured to tow her.

Unfortunately the tow rope parted and it was thus that the "Hyperion" was subsequently found with the cabins and wardroom flooded and the attendant destroyer looming a cable-length distance away.

A quick decision was made. The small destroyer force was in a vulnerable position with only two hours of darkness in which to get clear and it would be impossible to tow her.

A message was sent to the "Hyperion" to abandon the ship whereafter a signal was given to one of the circling destroyers to sink her.

There followed a flash from torpedo tubes and a few seconds pause and then a deep muffled explosion. The "Hyperion" was no more.—Reuter.

VICHY NATIONAL COUNCIL PERSONNEL

VICHY, Jan. 24.

Members of the National Council include 28 Senators, 32 Deputies, Generals, Admirals and Air-force Officers. Among well-known personalities are the Archbishop of Paris, Cardinal Suhard, Francois Poncet, former Ambassador in Berlin, Col. De La Rocque, ex-Leader of the Fascist Croix De Feu and the noted peasant, Alfred Corrot.—Reuter.

Resident's Garden Party To Nizam

HYDERABAD Jan. 24.

The Nizam attended a garden party given by the Resident, Mr. C. H. Gidney and Mrs. Gidney this evening at the Hyderabad Residency.

Over 500 guests were present including the Nawab Basalatjah, Begum Nafeesunesa, Sir Akbar Hydari, Nawab Kamal Yar Jung, Nawab Sir Akheel Jung, Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung, Sir Theodore and Lady Tasker and Lt. Col. E. W. Slaughter.—A. P.

Escaped Nazi Prisoners Retaken

LONDON, Jan. 24.

From an eastern Canada port:

Both the escaped German prisoners have now been recaptured.—Reuter.

Three Years' Jail For Ahrar Dictator

Arrests And Convictions From Various Provinces

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25.

The following persons have been convicted for offering Satyagraha:—

Mr. Mohd. Shafiv, Dictator All-India Majlis-i-Ahrar, sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 in default three months, on one count and to one year's rigorous imprisonment on another count, both the sentences are to run concurrently and he has been recommended "B" class.

Mr. Lajya Ram Gupta, Congress worker, was given one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine or six months' more. He was recommended "B" Class.

Choudhry Pyeare Lal and Shiv Nath Singh, were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

Mr. Tafazzal Hussain, Ahrar Volunteer, was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.—A.P.

In C. P. And Berar:

SENTENCED TILL RISING OF COURT.

WARDHA:—G. Pujari from the Arvi Taluk was sentenced till the rising of the Court and a fine of Rs. 15 to-day, for offering Satyagraha.

Bhaurao Saokar after his arrest was brought to Wardha jail from Bhankheda village eight miles from Wardha.

HINGANGHAT CIVIC CHIEF ARRESTED

WARDHA, Jan. 24.

Mr. M. N. Ghatwai, President of the Hinganghat Municipality, was arrested this morning under Rule 34 of the Defence of India Rules for delivering a speech on January 8 last. He has been brought to Wardha to stand his trial.—United Press.

Amraoti Congressman Arrested

AMRAOTI, Jan. 25.

Mr. Sheoraj Sewak, Vice-President of the Town Congress Committee, was arrested last night under the Defence of India Rules.—A.P.

M. L. A. ARRESTED

NAGPUR, Jan. 24.

Mr. H. J. Khandekar, M.L.A., Secretary, Nagpur Forward Bloc, was arrested this afternoon in connection with a speech delivered by him here on January 18. He will be tried on January 28.

Following are Satyagraha convictions:—

Mr. Jaykrishna Kurkhade, Vice-President, Amraoti Town Congress Committee, to six months' R. I. Mr. Narayanrao Gawande of Kalashi till the rising of the Court and a fine of Rs. 250. Mr. Shesrao Mahalle of Mangrul, imprisonment till the rising of the Court and a fine of Rs. 100. Mr. Ratanlal Agarwal of Ellichpur, imprisonment till the rising of the Court and a fine of Rs. 50. Mr. Gunwantrao Morey of Takarkheda, imprisonment till the rising of the Court and fine of Rs. 30. Mr. G. S. Mukhare, Landlord, Pusad, till the rising of the Court and a fine of Rs. 500.—A. P.

SUSPENSION FOR 4 DAYS.

NAGPUR: Satyagraha in Nagpur will be suspended for four days' from February 1 next, as the lists of Satyagrahis are being carefully scrutinised. The campaign has already been suspended in Sakoli Tehsil in Bhandara district.

It is stated that the suspension has been ordered owing to alleged irregularities and default in regard to the observance of the spinning clause on the part of the satyagrahis.

DIST. COUNCIL CHAIRMAN JAILED.

Mr. Wankhede, Chairman of the District Council, was sentenced to-day to six months' imprisonment under the Defence of India Rules in connection with the individual Civil Disobedience movement launched by the Congress.

In Gujarat:

23 SATYAGRAHIS GIVE NOTICE.

AHMEDABAD:—Twenty-three persons, including two ladies, gave notice to-day to the District Magistrate that they would offer Satyagraha in different villages of Ahmedabad District on 27th instant by shouting anti-war slogans. One of them is the "Dictator" of the local Majlis-i-Ahrar.

JIVANLAL DESAI JAILED.

AHMEDABAD: Mr. Jivanlal Desai who was arrested in Godhra last night in connection with 'Satyagraha' was sentenced to four and a half months' simple imprisonment.

JIVANLAL DESAI ARRESTED

GODHRA, Jan. 25.

Mr. Jivanlal Desai was arrested last night while offering Satyagraha by shouting anti-war slogans.—A.P.

Convictions At Surat

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Jan. 24.

For offering Satyagraha, Naranbhai Parbhubhai Patel from Koba, Maganbhai Khushalbhai Patel from Pardi and Chhotubhai Bhikhabhai Patel from Italva were arrested and brought to Surat sub-jail, where after hearing the cases against them the City Magistrate sentenced them to four months' simple imprisonment each.

More Convictions

BOMBAY, Jan. 25.

Following are further Satyagraha convictions reported to-day:

POONA: Surajmal Marwadi was to-day tried for shouting anti-war slogans, and was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment.

TINNEVELLY: P. E. Moopanar, Treasurer, Tinnevelly District Satyagraha Committee, was sentenced by the Joint Magistrate, Sermadevi, to imprisonment till the rising of the court and to pay a fine of Rs. 250, in default six months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused refusing to pay the fine was sent to the Manguneri Sub-jail and a distraint warrant was issued for collection of the fine.

ELLORE: Dr. V. Pattabhiramayya was sentenced to three months' R. I. and placed in "B" class. Two other Satyagrahis also were sentenced by the same Magistrate.

COCANADA: Addeppali Nagabhushanam Gupta was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 in default one month's additional R. I.—A. P.

In Bengal

HOUSE SEARCHES IN MYMENSINGH

10 Arrests Under Defence Of India Rules

MYMENSINGH, Jan. 24.

Extensive house searches were carried throughout the district by police, and ten persons were arrested under Rule 129 of the Defence of India Rules.—United Press.

Dr. Sanyal Arrested

BERHAMPORE (Bengal), January 24.

Dr. Nalinaksha Sanyal, M.L.A., was arrested to-day while detraining at the Berhampore Court station and taken to the police station.

Dr. Sanyal had intimated the District Magistrate of his intention to offer Satyagraha here to-morrow.—A. P.

Searches And Arrests In Mymensingh

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

For having being found in possession of anti-war leaflets Sitanath Roy of Katihadi (Mymensingh) has been sentenced under the Defence of India Rules to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, says a message from Kishoreganj.

Five other young men have been arrested at different places **in the district of Mymensingh under the Defence of India Rules.**

The Netrokona Congress office and the houses of two prominent Congress workers were searched by the police on Thursday last. The police later arrested the secretary of the local Congress Committee. Mr. Kshitish Chandra Sarkar, and removed him to Mymensingh Jail.—A. P.

Satyagraha In Assam

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

Further arrests and convictions in connection with Satyagraha are reported from different centres in Assam.

Mr. R. N. Kakoti, President of the Sibsagar District Congress Committee, who was let off with a warning for having offered Satyagraha, has, it is learnt, again intimated the District Magistrate of his intention offer Satyagraha.

Mr. Purna Kanta Vaishnab has been sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment for offering Satyagraha at Raha (Nowgang).

Mr. Nirode Kantii Das, prominent Congress worker of Maulavibazar, has been arrested under the Defence of India Act, for alleged anti-war activities. He has been enlarged on bail.—A. P.

SANYAL SENTENCED.

BERHAMPORE: Dr. N. Sanyal Chief Whip of the Congress Parliamentar Party, Bengal, who was arrested yesterday on his arrival from Calcutta was sentenced today by the Sub-Divisional Officer to four months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rupees 25, in default one month's further imprisonment. He has been recommended Division One in jail.

Among those present in court was Maulvi Abdus Samad, President of the District Congress Committee.

Prior to his coming here Dr. Sanyal had informed the District Magistrate of Murshidabad that he would offer Satyagraha here to-day.

Smti. Yashodabai Arrested

HUBLI, Jan. 25.

Shrimati Yashodabai Shenvi, first lady Satyagrahi of Ankola has been arrested, after she offered Satyagraha.—A. P.

In Tamil Nad:

757 CONGRESSMEN TO OFFER SATYAGRAHA

They Are Now Fighting For Right Of Freedom Of Speech, Says Gandhiji

MADRAS, Jan. 24.

Mr. B. S. Sankaran, Secretary Tamil Nadu Congress Committee has returned to Madras from Wardha where he had an interview with Mahatma Gandhi regarding Stiyagrana in Tamilnad.

It is understood that Mr. Sankaran told Mahatma Gandhi that members of local bodies in Tamil Nad were eager to take part in Satyagraha movement but it is stated that Mahatma is definitely against their participation in the movement at present.

Mahatma Gandhi, it is stated, expressed the view that the movement ought not to be judged from the number of persons courting imprisonment. If the aim in courting imprisonment could be better achieved by Congressmen remaining on local bodies, then Mahatma is of the view that Congress members ought to be there. They were now fighting for a definite purpose, namely, the right of freedom of speech, and not for attaining cheap glory by going to jail. Members of local bodies should, therefore, not be hasty or over anxious to court imprisonment.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi has permitted 757 Congressmen to offer Satyagraha from the third list submitted by the Secretary of the Tamilnad Congress Committee. Mahatma Gandhi has not yet decided whether 220 Congress Members of local bodies whose names were also submitted to him should be permitted to offer Satyagraha.

With regard to the question of filing appeals against the order of the Madura Additional District Magistrate declining to allow the statement of the accused to be filed, Mahatma Gandhi seems to have approved of the filing of appeals in such cases in order to expose irregularities in procedure.—A. P.

Convictions In Tamil Nad And Andhra

MADRAS, Jan. 24.

TINNEVELLEY: Mr. T. Jagan Singh, Member Provincial Congress Committee, four months' R. I. and Rs. 200 fine in default further 2 months' R. I.

MADURA: Mr. Puli S. Minakshisundaram Aiyar, Member, Tamilnad Congress Committee, four months' R. I. and Mr. P. Subba Reddi, another Congressman, three months' R. I. and Rs. 200 fine in default 2 months' further R. I.

VIZIANAGRAM: Mr. P. Venkata Narasimha Raju, Member, (Vizag) District Congress Committee, one year's rigorous imprisonment.

CHICACOLE: Mr. B. Appalasuri, Secretary, Chicacole Taluk Congress Committee and Member, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, 4 months' R. I. and Rs. 100 fine in default one month's further R. I.—A. P.

Convictions In Bezwada

BEZWADA, Jan. 24.

Messrs. B. Appalaswami R Nagayya and T. Mutyalu offered Satyagraha in Kothapeta Bezwada town. Messrs. B. Appalaswami and T. Mutyalu were sentenced to imprisonment till the rising of the court and R. Nagayya was sentenced to imprisonment till rising of the court and Rs. 150 fine in default three weeks' R. I.—A. P.

OUR EDUCATION UNSUITED TO OUR GENIUS

We Want Independence To Set Things Right, Says Abdul Gaffar Khan

BANNU, Jan. 23.

Addressing a huge gathering of villagers at Manden Khan Abdu Gaffar Khan spoke on the significance of "Khudai-Khidmatgar" movement and said that it was intended to remove their defects and miseries. "Without your support" he continued, "I would not have succeeded in the past struggle for national emancipation, neither shall I succeed in future. Our efforts should be united, and I assure you of my intention to fight any power that intends to rule over my people."

Criticising the present system of education, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan observed, "our education is defective and totally unsuited to our genius. It produces selfishness and makes us unfit for any enterprise."

"Can this Government," he asked, "possibly impart true education and see us develop into a living force? It is impossible to evolve a suitable system without achieving independence when we shall have real authority to set things right."

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan left for Laki accompanied by Amir Mohammed, Haji Aslam and Mohammed Yunus and Captain of "Khudai-Khidmatgars" in Bannu District.

Mr. Mohammed Jan is offering Satyagraha in Wazir territory tomorrow.—A. P.

Eight Hundred Graduates Take Degrees

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Charging them with the duty of being worthy of their University qualifications, Mr. R. P. Masani, Vice-Chancellor, conferred degrees on nearly 800 graduates of the University of Bombay—graduates in science, medicine engineering, law, commerce and arts at a special convocation held at the Sir C. J. Convocation Hall, on Saturday.

Law and Arts graduates formed the largest bulk of those who were admitted to degrees, the former being 405 and the latter 191.

There were 50 Bechelors of Commerce, 60 Bechelors of Science, 25 Bechelors of Teaching and 16 Masters of Arts, on whom the degrees were conferred.

Other graduates admitted to degrees were M. Sc. 12; B. Ag. 2; B. Sc. (Agri) 5; L. C.E. 1; B. E. 27; B. Sc. (Tch) 2; M. Ag. 1; L. C. M. 1; M. B. B. S. 5; B. Hy. 2; D. O. 3; M. D. 2; M. Sc. 3; Ph. D. (Arts) 4; Ph. D. (Science) 5; and Ph. D. (Tech) 2.

TROUBLE BREWING ON FRONTIER AGAIN

Fakir Of Alingar Makes Secret Preparations

PESHAWAR, Jan. 23.

Once again, trouble is brewing on Bahadur Border where as lately as Christmas intertribal warfare accounted for a heavy toll of life. The Fakir of Alingar then suffered a defeat and his ally, Malik Khanzada, surrendered his independence to the Khan of Khar who gained a convincing victory. The Fakir of Alingar has been making secret preparations to wreak vengeance.

To-day's report from the border states that he has succeeded in collecting a big lashkar and is now marking time to lead an attack on the citadel of the Khan of Khar.—A. P.

Karandikar Let Out On Bail

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 23.

An appeal, against the sentence of one year's rigorous and Rs. 500 fine or in default six months more passed on Mr. S. L. Karandikar, M.L.A., by the Additional City Magistrate, was filed in the Court of the Sessions Judge Poona to-day.

A bail application also was made along with Mr. N. S. Lokur, Sessions Judge, granted Mr. Karandikar bail of Rs. 1,000, with a personal security of like amount. Mr. Karandikar who had been taken to Yerawada Central Jail on pronouncement of judgment in the lower was released on bail there in the evening.

Dr. V. G. Rele, a former Dean of the National Medical College and an ex-President of the Bombay Medical Union, celebrated his 61st birthday last week.

Dr. Rele is the author of several books. He was associated with the late Dr. A. L. Nair in reorganising the National Medical College in which he was a professor for 12 years and Dean for six. Among his works are "The Mysterious Kundalini" and "The Vedic Gods as Figures of Biology."

AUDITOR-GENERAL ENTERTAINED

City Accountants Represent Grievances To Sir Alexander

Sir Alexander Badenoch, Auditor-General to the Government of India is at present on a visit to the city of Bombay. The registered accountants of the city entertained him to tea on Wednesday evening at the Cricket Club of India when an opportunity was sought to acquaint Sir Alexander with matters relating to the profession and to place before him their grievances. There was a large gathering. The guest of honour was received by Sir Shapurji Billimoria, Sjt. Nanubhai Desai, Sjt. Dastur and Sjt. R. P. Dalal, members of the Indian Accountancy Board.

Several members of the profession made various suggestions as to how the profession could be raised to a higher standard and enumerated their difficulties for consideration of the Government. Main amongst the points suggested and demands made by were the grant of a charter to the registered accountants in India and making the profession autonomous, holding of examination twice a year and by compartments, removal of certain restrictions and disabilities from the election rules of the Accountancy Board. Neglect of the claims of the Presidency of Bombay in the matter of appointments in such places as Income-tax Tribunal and other high posts in spite of the fact that Bombay could claim high professional efficiency were also brought to his notice.

Sir Alexander in thanking them said that the whole idea of Government was to safeguard the future of the profession. He told them that he had listened with great interest to their views and assured them that they would receive his sympathetic consideration.

Sir Alexander Roger Meets Cooper And Kirloskar

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sir Alexander Roger, Chairman of the Roger Mission and his colleagues granted interviews to Sir D. B. Cooper and Mr. Kirloskar of Kirloskarwadi, to-day.

Students' Pakistan Conference

LAHORE, Jan. 25.

A Pakistan Conference will be held in Lahore under the auspices of the Punjab Muslim Students' Federation by the middle of February. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All India Muslim League, has been approached to preside over the Conference. A number of distinguished Muslim League leaders are expected to attend.—United Press.

A PRIEST,
A PRINCE
and a COURT DANCER *enact*
A NEVER-TO-BE-FORGOTTEN
LOVE DRAMA
WADIA MOVIETONE
presents
The Incomparable
SADHONA BOSE
IN
Rajnartaki
—The Court Dancer—
with Prithviraj, Ahin Chowdhury, Nayampally, Protima, Benita & others.
Director
MODHU BOSE

HINDI VERSION
COMING at
OPERA HOUSE

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Vad 14, 1997
Muslim: Zilhaj 27, 1359
Parsi: Amerdad 24, 1310
Hightide: 11-14
Lowtide: 5-38, 17-20
Sunrise: 7h. 15m.
Sunset: 6h. 28m.

BOMBAY RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

A general meeting of the above Party will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. at 'Kusum Nivas' near Shivaji Park, Dadar.

Also, under the auspices of the above party, a public meeting will be held to-day at 5-30 p.m., at Dadar Chowpatty. The subject will be "Fascism". Coms. V. B. Karnik, Dr. Shetty, Panday, Tajjuddin and others will speak.

TALK ON COSMOGENESIS IN ZOROASTRIAN RELIGION

To-morrow (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the "Khashnoom Hall", Noble Building, Parsi Bazar Street, 4th floor, Fort, Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chiniwala, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, will give a public talk on the following subject; "Cosmogenesis in the Zoroastrian Religion, and the formation of the first space in the Nisti Emanation."

The meeting is open to all Parsis.

ADI-DRAVIDA YOUTH LEAGUE

The celebration of the fourth anniversary of the above League will come off to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) behind S. M. Chawl Compound, when Rao Sahib N. Sivaraj (Central) will preside over the function.

FLAG SALUTATION AT CONGRESS HOUSE

Under the joint auspices of the B. P. C. C. and the Girgaum District Congress Committee, a monthly flag salutation ceremony will take place to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. at Congress House to celebrate the Independence Day. Sjt. Dhirubhai J. Desai will unfurl the National Flag.

ACHARYA KRIPALANI

Acharya J. B. Kripalani left for Ahmedabad by the Gujarat Mail on Sunday night.

STUDENTS' PUBLIC MEETING AT CHOWPATTY

Mr. C. B. Shah, the General Secretary, Bombay Students' Union (Affiliated to B. P. S. F.) writes:—

As no permission could be obtained to hold a meeting at Azad Maidan, there will be a change in our programme previously announced, and the public meeting will now be held at Chowpatty at 9 a.m. instead of at Azad Maidan. The procession will start after the meeting is over. The programme now stands—Flag salutation and meeting at Chowpatty 9 a.m. Procession after the meeting. The students are requested to join the Congress procession under the Students' Flag at 4 p.m.

KHALSA COLLEGE STUDENTS' SOCIAL GATHERING

A social gathering of the Kannad Students of Khalsa College, Matunga will be held at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday). Mr. H. F. Mudireddi, Advocate, will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Meditation" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

KHOJA SHIA ISNA ASHARI JAMAT

The general meeting of the above institution will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. (B.T.) in the Musjil premises at (Pala gally) Samuel Street.

BOMBAY MOTOR LORRY OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

The second annual meeting of the Association will be held to-day (Sunday) in Cama Oriental Institute Hall, opposite Naval Dockyard Entrance, Old Custom House Road, Bombay at 11 a.m.

PROVINCIAL TRANSPORT CONFERENCE

The Bombay Motor Lorry Owners' Association has called a conference of all the motor organisations when their representatives will meet at the Cama Oriental Institute Hall, opposite Naval Dockyard Entrance, Old Custom House, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 12 noon, when the grant of road, permits by the Regional Transport Authorities and the means of protest, etc., will be considered. Mr. K. F. Nariman will be in the chair.

ARYA SAMAJ, BOMBAY

A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Girgaum Back Road, Kakadwadi, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. when Pt. Vijayshankar Mulshankarji will deliver a public lecture on "Time and Test of Divine Revelation."

VIDYADAINI SABHA

The twentieth annual general meeting of the above Sabha will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Prescott Road, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY

A discourse followed by seances will be held at 51, Gordhandas Building opposite Portuguese Church, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"The Adventures of Robin Hood". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Down Argentine Way". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Escape". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Thief of Bagdad". Daily at 3-30, 6-15 and 9-45 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Thief of Bagdad". Daily at 3-45, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Punarmilan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Puja". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bandhan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
WEST END—"Lagna Pahawe Karoon." Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
MINERVA—"Nartaki". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Narsi Bhagat". Daily at 3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Mala". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sneh-Bandhan". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Padosi". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Qaidi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Pak Daman". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
EDWARD—"Vidyapati". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Housekeeper's Daughter" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Admi". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.

FREE CINEMA SHOW

A free cinema show of Haripura, Tripuri and Ramgurh Congress Talkie films will be shown in Shraddhanand Ashrama, Shraddhanand Road, (East Vile Parle) to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION, BOMBAY

An 'At Home' will be held in celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the Union to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at the Anjuman-i-Islam High School, Hornby Road, Bombay.

KARNATAK STUDY CIRCLE

Mr. K. G. Maktali, will give a talk on the features of modern Kannada poetry to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. at Govindshram, Lady Jamshedi Road, Mahim. Mr. Krishnashrma Shiddavanahalli will preside.

HARIKEERTANA KALAKSHEPA

Under the auspices of the Mogaveera Vyavasthapaka Mandali, Sri. Keertana Bhusan, Keertana Kanteerava, Hubli, Harisarvottamdas Mundaragi will perform "Santa Sakhoobai" Harikeertana to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) near Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, in Canarese.

BRAHMO SAMAJ

The "Maghotsav" will be celebrated at the residence of Mr. Ramanath, Love Lane, Mazagaon, to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m.

Mr. Prathapgiri Ramamurthi will conduct divine service at the Bombay Brahmo Samaj, the same day at 7-30 a.m.

MOGAVEERA YUVAKA SWAYAM SEVA DAL

A general parade will take place to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 a.m. There will also be a lecture on "What Strikes Me" by Dr. R. B. Amin at 10 a.m. at 46 Churchgate Street.

SOUTH INDIAN ADI-DRAVIDA YOUTH LEAGUE, BOMBAY

The League's fourth anniversary will be celebrated at S. M. Chawl Compound, Dharavai, to-day (Sunday). Rao Saheb N. Sivaraj, will preside.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL HINDU SABHA

The general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha will be held to-day (Sunday) in Srimant Panshikar Hall at Vijayanagar, Dadar, at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

The general meeting of the members elected for the year 1941 will be held at the same place and on the same day at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to elect office-bearers.

ANJUMAN-I-NIZAMUL MUSLIMEEN

The 10th annual public meeting of the above Anjuman will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 p.m. at Begmohamed Baug, Mohamedali Road, Seth Haji Mohamed Haji Ahmed Aghoatwalla will preside.

An address will be presented to Dr. G. R. Shaikh in recognition of his services towards the institution.

Hyderabad Congress Chief Meets Mahatma

WARDHA, Jan. 23.

Mr. Damodardas Mundra, ex-Acting President of the Hyderabad State Congress, returned here after touring Poorna, Basmatnagar, Umari, Hingoli, Parbhani, Manvat, Aurangabad and other places in the Hyderabad State.

He interviewed Mahatma Gandhi and acquainted him with the latest developments in the State —United Press

Roger Leaves For Delhi

Sir Alexander Roger, members of the British War Supply Mission left for Delhi on Saturday night.

Don't Defy Govt. Orders

Gandhiji's Instructions To Provincial Congress Committees

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

An instruction from Mahatma Gandhi not to organise any meeting or procession in connection with the Independence Day celebrations in the places where there are prohibitory orders banning meetings and processions, is conveyed in a letter circulated by the General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee to the different provincial Congress Committees.

The circular says that where there is prohibition of meetings, members of a family should gather together and take the pledge and information of their having taken the pledge may be sent to the local press.—A.P.

PLIGHT OF GUJARAT PEASANTS

Kamala Shankar's Appeal To Govt. For Relief

DOHAD, Jan. 25.

Prior to his arrest Mr. Kamala Shankar Pandya, vice-President of the Central India States' Peoples' Conference, in the course of a statement on the agrarian situation in Gujerat appealed to the Government to give immediate relief to the peasants of Gujerat by declaring at least 50 per cent. rebate due to slump in agricultural commodities. The peasants, Mr. Pandya added, were hard hit due to 60 per cent. fall in prices of agricultural commodities as a result of war. Government should apply the Tenancy and the Debt Relief Acts for the amelioration of the difficulties of the poor peasant class.—United Press.

TRAGEDY OVERTAKES WEDDING PARTY

Three Including Young Bride Drowned

KARACHI, Jan. 25.

A tragedy overtook a marriage party when a country craft bound for Cutch Mandvi capsized in Manora sea this morning as a result of which a fifteen-year old bride along with two others was drowned.

It transpired that the party consisting of 30 persons left this morning for Cutch. Near Manora the boat was caught by a strong wind and capsized. On hearing the cry a steam launch ran to the rescue. All excepting three were saved.—United Press.

KHADI EXHIBITION A GREAT SUCCESS

B. P. C. C. Sub-Committee Decides To Close Account

A meeting of the Exhibition Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held at the Congress House on Friday evening, when the Committee decided to close the account of the Khadi exhibition, held recently.

It would appear that the exhibition proved a great success. nearly 20,000 people visited the exhibition, of whom nearly 3,000 Harijans were admitted free.

The exhibition, it is understood resulted in a small surplus.

RELIEF TO MEHSANA PEASANTS

BARODA, Jan. 25.

The State has announced revenue concessions totalling six and a half lakhs of rupees to 123 villages in Mehsana District. In these villages crops were damaged on account of insufficient rainfall.—A. P.

New Journal For Bombay

BOMBAY, Jan. 24.

Bombay will have a new fortnightly journal shortly and a declaration has already been filed for the publication of the journal in Bombay under the auspices of the All-India Students' Federation.

Mr. M. L. Shah, General Secretary of the All-India Students' Federation, will be the Editor and Mr. Bansi Mehta, the Printer and Publisher of the new journal, which will be entitled the "Student Front".—United Press.

Mr. M. K. Azad, President of the Bombay Presidency Aligarh Old Boys' Association, which gave a party to the Prince of Berar, Pro-Chancellor of the Aligarh University, and the Princess of Berar, on Sunday last at the Cricket Club of India.

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION RESULT

ALL-CORRECT ENTRIES — EACH GETS Rs. 150/-

There were (10) Ten All Correct Entries. Each of the following successful Competitors gets (Rs. 150) Rupees One Hundred and Fifty only

Bombay

M. Fidahusein Dalal, Ratlam-walla,
Bhandari Street, Koliwada,
Hava Bldg., 3rd Floor.
Bombay—3.

M. Fidahusein Dalal, Ratlam-walla,
Bhandari Street, Koliwada,
Hava Bldg., 3rd Floor.
Bombay—3.

Parel

Kalavatiben Dayaram,
Motiram Tailor's Chawl,
Sun Mill Road,
Lower Parel,
Bombay—13.

Andheri

Hasambhai Dharamsi,
Ghod Bunder Road,
Patil's Chawl,
Andheri.

Baroda

E A. Pirjada,
Adam Bldg., 2nd. Floor,
Opposite Najar Bag,
Baroda.

E. A. Pirjada,
Adam Bldg., 2nd Floor,
Opposite Najar Bag,
Baroda.

Mehelav

Nathabhai K.
Post Mehelav.
Via Anand. (Baroda State).

Junagad (Kathiawar)

Sheikh Abdreman Ismail,
C/o Vakil Ismail Budhu Bhai,
Junagad.

Secunderabad

D. N. Bhasker Rao,
Door No. 6078, Regiment Bazar
Secunderabad
(Dn.)

Udwada

Gulamhusein Ismailji,
Post Udwada
(Dt. Surat.)

Correct Solution

Illustrations	Illustrations
A	5
B	9
C	1
D	14
E	7
F	12
G	6
H	8
I	16
J	3
K	18
L	17
M	15
N	10
O	13
P	4
Q	11
R	2

TWO ERRORS

There were One hundred and twenty-five entries with two mistakes. Each of the following successful competitors gets (Rs. 4/-) Rupees Four only.

Bombay

Natha Ranchhod,
C/o. Flando Petro,
Police, Colaba

Murjee Lalji Shah,
C/o. Gangji Velji & Co.,
Kansara Chawl, Tardeo,

Kantilal Ratilal Shah,
183, Caddel Rd., Mahim,

Shrimati Matubai Cooverji,
65, Clive Rd., Danabunder.

M. L. Sheth,
C/o. Ratnagar S. N. Co., Ltd.,
Scindia House,
4, Dougall Rd., Ballard Estate.

Ramjanalli Fidahussen Mahuvavalla,
196, Nishanpada Rd.,

Kantilal Ratilal Shah,
183 Cadell Rd., Mahim,

Jeshingial Ratanchand,
Old Hanumangalli,
Mulmand Mansion, 1st Floor.

M. A. Merchant,
C/o. A. M. Rasulji,
97-99, Bhusari Mohalla,

J. M. Jagani,
C/o. Hussen Merali & Co.,
Maskati House,
Mahamedalli Rd.,

Arvind Tavkar,
C/o. S. S. Tavkar,
72, Champagalli,

Zamin Hussin Sharafalli Attor
39, Sayedmukri Street,
Katha Bazar,

C. E. Chinoy,
18, Custom House Rd.,
Fort,

Sunanda D. Shaw,
14, Shivlal Mansion,
Bellasis Rd.,

Mariyambai Ebrahimji Godiwalla
39, Sayed Mukri Street,
Katha Bazar,

A. A. Patni,
188, Mohamadi Building,
Nul Bazar,

A. A. Patni,
188, Mohamadi Building,
Nul Bazar,

Safia A. Patni,
188, Mohamadi Building,
Nul Bazar,

Bhikhabhai Vallabh,
National Bank Building,
Mahatma Gandhi Rd.,
Fort,

P. M. Kanabar,
43, De Souza Street,
Room No. 28, 4th Floor,
Mandvi.

Abbas Tin Depot,
Opp. Robbinson & Co.,
Dadar Rd., DADAR.

Keshao Sukha,
C/o. "Times of India".
Bombay 1.

Hatimbhoy Hasanali Sura,
C/o. Jevaji Salubhai,
Pakmodia St.,

Hatimbhoy Hasanali Sura,
C/o. Jevaji Salubhai,
Pakmodia St.,

Jivanji K. Magodiya,
Sakhina Mansion,
Carmichael Rd.,

Miss Nurjan Nomanbhai Barodavala,
3, Altamount Rd.,
Cumbala Hill,

Mrs. Kulsoom,
C/o. A. K. Nimakwala,
Lohar Chawl,

Mohsinalli M. Mistry,
Jan Mahmed Building,
3rd Foor,
Khadak.

Miss Lalita Nanujee Dalvi,
188B, Bhimrao's Oart,
Thakurdwar,

Salebhai Husanali Baj,
House No. 154,
3, Dhabhu Street,

Casmir Noronha,
C/o. St. Rita Cycle Shop,
Matarpakdi Rd.,

M. Fidahussen Dalal,
Ratlamvala,
Bhandari St.,
Hava Building,
Koliwada.

M. Fidahussen Dalal,
Ratlamvala,
Bhandari St.,
Hava Building,
Koliwada.

C. M. Mehta,
No. 289, Shree Bhawan,
4th Floor,
Block No. 2.
Sandhurst Rd.

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Sandhurst Rd.

C. M. Mehta,
No. 289, Shree Bhawan,
4th Floor,
Block No. 2.
Sandhurst Rd.

Bhikhabhai Narayendas,
Hirachand Fulchand House,
Bazargate Fort,

Bhikhabhai Narayendas,
Hirachand Fulchand House,
Bazargate Fort,

Bhikhabhai Narayendas,
Hirachand Fulchand House,
Bazargate Fort,

Bhikhabhai Narayendas,
Hirachand Fulchand House,
Bazargate, Fort.

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION RESULT

Bhikhabhai Narayendas,
Hirachand Fulchand House,
Bazargate, Fort,

Bhikhabhai Narayendas,
Hirachand Fulchand House,
Bazargate, Fort,

Bhikhabhai Narayendas,
Hirachand Fulchand House,
Bazargate, Fort,

Bhikhabhai Narayendas,
Hirachand Fulchand House,
Bazargate, Fort,

B. Krishnappa,
C/o. The New India Assurance Co., Ltd.,
P. O. Box 969, Fort,

Atika Salebhai Chasmawala,
C/o. Abbasbhoy Habibbhoy,
Mahamdi House,

Atika Salebhai Chasmawala,
C/o. Abbasbhoy Habibbhoy,
Mahamdi House,

Atika Salebhai Chasmawala,
C/o. Abbasbhoy Habibbhoy,
Mahamdi House,

Umashanker N. Pandya,
House No. 28,
3rd Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar,

Harishanker Himatram Vyas,
Manaji Building,
Kumbharwada First Lane,

Madhubhai K. Patel,
Mota Mandir,
Buleshwar,

T. A. Husen, Partabgarvala,
No. 90 Bhajipala Lane,

Taheralli A. Husen, Partabgarvala,
No. 90 Bhajipala Lane,

Kalyan Chhiba,
Mark Flat,
Apollo Bunder,

Ganpatram Pitamber Thaker,
89, Warden Rd.,

Abdul Rassul Lalji,
C/o. Allibhoy Hirji Massalawala,
Gogari Mohala,

Bombay Suburbs

Alex Furtado,
14th Pauls Rd.,
Bandra,

D. D. Bhuta,
Vile Parle, (West),

Albert Acular,
27 K'Villa,
Thana.

Asansol

A. K. Mahomad
Cloth Merchant,
G. T. Road,

A. Satar,
C/o. Adam Store, Fancy Cloth Merchant,
G. T. Road.

Broach

Kantilal Harkisandas Kandoi,
At Bungalow,
Opp. Navlakhi Mill,

Baroda

E. A. Pirjada,
Adam Bldg., 2nd Floor,
Opp. Najar Bag

Two Errors (Continued)

E. A. Pirjada,
Adam Bldg., 2nd Floor,
Opp. Najar Bag.

E. A. Pirjada,
Adam Bldg., 2nd Floor,
Opp. Najar Bag.

Anjar-Cutch

Mochi Gabhu Vishram,
Mochi Bazar,

Bhuj-Cutch

A. G. Musa Meman,
Vakhra Falia, Dhunani Deli.

Kansara Ishwarlal Chamanlal,
Kansara Pipla Falia.

Koday-Cutch

Punsi Champsi Shah,
C/o. Champsi Gansi,
Bhojani Falia,

Samagoga (Cutch)

Husen Ahmad Hasambhai,
Post Samagoga,

Calcutta

Hatimbhai Rajabali Pidwarawala
C/o T. M. Fakri & Co.
26E, Clive Street,

Dohad

Tehmina Kharsedji Amrolia,
Freeland Gunj, No. 892.

Dabhasi

Muljibhai Khusalbhai,
At Dabhasi,
Post Borsad.

Hyderabad (Dn.)

Dr. S. V. Saigal,
No. 1027, Hymayatnagar,

Jalgaon

C. M. Kazi,
Clerk, At Court,

Jhang-Maghiana (Punjab)

Gosain Charanjitlal,
Auto Dealers.

Kathiawar (Bhavnagar)

Sirinbai Shapurji,
C/o. D. D. Vakil Dharamsala,

Akbarali Rajabali Maldivwala,
Gamni Vohravad.

Akbarali Rajabali Maldivwala,
Gamni Vohravad.

Akbarali Rajabali Maldivwala,
Gamni Vohravad,

Bantva

Ajijhusein Khanani,
Dawood Sakur Tolani Deli,
Davalsama.

Dhoraji

Mahomad Hasam Musani,
Musani Cycle Store,
Near Junagad Gate.

Ismailji Valiji Sham,
Vakda Kantha,

Jamnagar

Chhaganlal S. Chhipatelas,
Near Sakmarket,

Junagad

A. Ghani Haji Ahmad,
Jail Road,

Morvi

Viru Naran Barber,
C/o. Devji Oghad Barber,

Dave Ambasanker Shivanker,
Dariyapir Street,

Veraval

Turak Nurmahomad Haji Ibrahim,
Cloth Merchant,

D. H. Jethava,
At Harmadia,
Via Verval,

Khandva

Adamali Amir,
Ghaspura,

Kolhapur

Joshi Manisanker Vaghaji,
C/o. Jayram Karsan,
Kolhapur Sahu Puri,

Cawnpore

Mulji Ratansi,
C/o. Shah Velji Govalji,
Collector Gunj, Central Bldg.,

Lunawada

Ibrahimji Badrudin Sodawala,
Near Jamatkhana,

Ibrahimji Badrudin Sodawala,
Near Jamatkhana,

Ibrahimji Badrudin Sodawala,
Near Jamatkhana,

Ibrahimji Badrudin Sodawala,
Near Jamatkhana,

Ibrahimji Badrudin Sodawala,
Near Jamatkhana,

Ibrahimji Badrudin Sodawala,
Near Jamatkhana,

E. B. Sodawala,
Near Jamatkhana,

Sarifabu E. Sodawala,
C/o. Ibrahimji Badrudin Sodawala,
Near Jamatkhana,

Sarifabu E. Sodawala,
C/o. Ibrahimji Badrudin Sodawala,
Near Jamatkhana,

Mehelav

Raojibhai F. Patel,
Post Mehelav,
Via Anand,

Raojibhai F. Patel,
Post Mehelav,
Via Anand,

Mandya

G. H. Devarajavant,
Cloth Merchant,
Mandya.

Nandoli

Parmar Nathabhai Kalidas,
at Nandoli,
Post Matar (Dt. Kaira).

Navsari

Bhimbhai Gulab Bhai,
c/o Maganlal Gulab Bhai,
Kamrudin Chawl, Station Rd

Mia Mahomad Huseinmia,
Silodwad.

Mia Mahomad Huseinmia,
Silodwad.

Poona

M. M. Hasanali Juwadwala,
291, Main Street.

Panvel

A. A. Patel,
Patel Mahal.

Surat

K. J. Mistry,
Chowk Bazar,
Near Gymnasium Class.

Sidhpur

M. F. Rangoonwala,
Opp. Islampura Masjid.

M. F. Rangoonwala,
Opp. Islampura Masjid.

M. F. Rangoonwala,
Opp. Islampura Masjid.

M. F. Rangoonwala,
Opp. Islampura Masjid.

Savantwadi

Mrs. Indumati Arolker,
Savantwadi.

Samalkot

J. Saroja,
c/o. J. A. N. David, Cabin Master,
Samalkot,
M. S. M. Rly.

Tando-Janmahomed (Sind)

S. K. Maniar,
c/o. M/s. N. R. & Co.

Ujjain

Ebrahim Pithewan,
c/o. Alimahomad Lukmanji,
Subji Mandi.

Vyara

Modi Harkisandas Kasiram,
Bazar Road.

Yavatmal (Berar)

Khoja Habib Bhai Nanji,
Savkarpeth.

Khoja Habib Bhai Nanji,
Savkarpeth.

Any competitor whose name is not in the above list may ask for a scrutiny on payment of a scrutiny fee of Rs. 5, provided the entry is known to such competitor to be identical with the solution published.

Scrutiny requests must reach our office by 6 p.m. 6th February, 1941.

Request for scrutiny must be sent together with the payment of fees under Registered and Insured Covers with a covering letter agreeing to abide by the Competition Manager's scrutiny result as final.

In the event of an entry having been left out by oversight the above-mentioned distribution of the prize money will be re-adjusted accordingly.

Finalist Creates New Record

Favourites Oblige In Five Events

Punters were put in glad hearts on the opening day of the Big Meeting at Mahaluxmi, when five piping hot favourites materialised in the card of nine events. The four outsiders were not entirely neglected however. There was only a moderate attendance.

Several exciting finishes kept the punters on their toes. Finalist, the champion horse of Gwalior, won the chief event of the day in smashing style, and broke the time record for the course created by Steel Helmet last year, by a second and one-fifths.

SPECTACULAR RACE

The race, itself was one of the most spectacular races, one ever witnessed. Finalist opened on the boards with evens and Steel Helmet was the next in demand. After being prominent for the first two furlongs, Finalist dropped back and for sometime was trailing second last in the bunch. Punters with binoculars very nearly collapsed and gave it up. But from the bend, the great champion strode out in fine style overhauling every one going in front and went on to win by half a length, incidentally completing the distance in 2 minutes 2 seconds. A tremendous ovation greeted Jones, for his spectacular finish on the game Gwalior gelding, bringing it from an almost impossible and desperate position.

EASY FOR FAVOURITES

The Mysore Cup saw a very small field of four lining up for the start. Eastern Pride, Pompeian, Fable, Advance and Pompom crying off on the course

Britt's mount was difficult to be backed at evens, and the Masked Jester colt won convincingly by two lengths. Mahboob just prevailed by a head to save place money on him.

Seventh Heaven annexed the General Obaidullah Khan Memorial Gold Cup, in the manner of a good horse, that he was considered to be. The Baroda grey started at evens and Britt completed his double on him, by winning the event by two lengths from Pushpamala and Ubayan Faisal.

SUCCESSES REPEATED

Tiger King and Ajinkya Tara, both raging favourites, repeated their recent successes. Tiger King's was his fourth successive victory, and Ajinkya Tara completed his hat trick for the season by squeezing home, after many anxious moments.

Good Fare and Golden Beam as I had expected, were concerned in the finish of the Chief of Kagal Memorial Plate, paying nourishing dividends, the latter paying Rs. 89 for place. Passepasse II, was every moment a danger to Good Fare, but the latter ultimately prevailed by a short head.

AN EXCITING FINISH

Another exciting finish was witnessed in the Adelaide Plate, in which, Neuvy, Valkynan and Pompeian were engaged in a gruelling struggle for supremacy. With a short head verdict, Neuvy was returned the winner, and Pompeian one of my selection for the day paid a handsome dividend for place.

The daily double paid Rs. 1,568/8 on each ticket and the treble returned Rs. 318 on the tickets combining Seventh Heaven, Finalist and Good Fare.

Details:—

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mrs A L J Talib's TIGER KING 9-2 Takkat Singh 1
Mr E M W Jayasuriya's JAWAHIR PASHA 7-12 Majid Khan 2
Mr A K Hamad's TAJ SUBHAN 8-2 K B Irani 3
Mr Sayid Aziz al A'araji's MARSHAL 8-5 Md. Khan 4

Not run: Nalini II 9-0 and Shanghai 8-2.
Won by 3/4 length, 3/4 length, short head.
Time: 1 minute 22 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 15. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 31 and Rs. 39.
Trainer: A L J Talib.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr A H Wadia's MULTYFARNHAM 7-11 Raffaele 1
H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's LIMEJUICE 8-7 Maxwell 2
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's CASH BOOK 7-11 Britt 3
Mr A J Hoyt's TALK 8-5 Brace 4

Not run: Levant 9-0
Won by 1 length, 1/2 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 53 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 109. Places Rs. 25, Rs. 15 and Rs. 35.
Trainer: C Jennings.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr Diamond's FARIS II 9-2 Scanlan ... 1
Mr V Rosentha's GREETINGS 8-11 Evans 2
H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's GLOAMING 9-4 Maxwell 3
Mr M D Petit's AVON SONG 8-11 Davison 4

Not run: Civic Guard 8-13 and Ramayana 8-11.
Won by 2 lengths, short head, short head.
Time: 1 minute 52 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 90. Places Rs. 34, Rs. 24 and Rs. 14.
Trainer: A Higgins.

THE MYSORE CUP—Distance 1 mile.

H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's GAY SPANIARD 8-4 Britt 1
Mr R K F Singh's MAHBOOB 8-11 Jadhav 2
H H the Maharaja of Idar's VANDYKE 9-7 Brace 3
Mr G Subbarow's EAGER TIT 7-7 cd. 7-9 Sibbritt 4

Not run: Eastern Pride 9-11, Pompeian 9-4, Fable 8-0, Advance 8-2, Pompom 7-9.
Won by 2 lengths, head, 3 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 41 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 21. Places Rs. 14 and Rs. 21.
Trainer: M C Patel

THE GENERAL OBAIDULLAH KHAN MEMORIAL GOLD CUP—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's SEVENTH HEAVEN 8-12 Britt 1
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's PUSHPAMALA 8-7 Jones 2
Shri Rajaram's UBAYAN FAISAL 7-12 Sibbritt 3
Mr Sion F Nessim's GOLD DEPOSIT 8-7 Evans 4

Not run: Dahman Suri 7-12.
Won by 2 lengths, short head, 2 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 17 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 22. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 26 and Rs. 14.
Trainer: M C Patel

THE ADELAIDE PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs E D and P D Pandole's NEUVY 9-0 Evans 1
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's VALKYRIAN 7-7 cd. 7-9 Sibbritt 2
H H the Maharaja of Idar's POMPEIAN 8-7 Brace 3
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's FIRE ALARM 8-7 Jones 4

All ran.
Won by short head, short head, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 13 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 104. Places Rs. 32, Rs. 25 and Rs. 54.
Trainer: M Dhalla

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP—Distance 1 1/4 miles

H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's FINALIST 9-11 Jones 1
Shri Rajaram's CHANAK 8-0 Sibbritt ... 2
Nawabzada Yemin ul Mulk of Bhopal's ATI 7-7 Roberts 3
Mr J Gazdar's TALMA 8-0 Evans 4

Not run: One I Love 8-6 and San Francisco 7-11.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 23. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 33 and Rs. 48.
Trainer: Aziz Mahomed.

THE CHIEF OF KAGAL MEMORIAL PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's GOOD FARE 8-11 W Carr 1
Mr H Madath's PASSEPASSE II 9-2 Morley 2
H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's GOLDEN BEAM 8-2 Jadhav 3
Mr M D Petit's USK 8-11 Davison 4

Not run: Hellenikos 8-2 and Let Slip 8-0.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 98. Places Rs. 32, Rs. 18 and Rs. 99.
Trainer: Aziz Mahomed.

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE. Divi I—Distance 6 furlongs.

The Raja of Miraj Junior's AJINKYA TARA 8-13 Davison 1
Mr E C E de Soysa's LION OF LANKA 7-12 Eude 2
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's SULTANA SALIM 8-4 Jones 3
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's CHIEF RULER 9-11 Britt 4

Not run: Royal Rival 8-11
Tote paid: Win Rs. 18. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 18 and Rs. 15.
Trainer: G L Shinde.

C. P. QUADRANGULAR

Hindus In Favourable Position

NAGPUR, Jan. 25.

The final of the C. P. Quadrangular Cricket Tournament in which the Parsis meet the Hindus commenced here to-day.

The Parsi made first use of the wicket, but were all out shortly before lunch, scoring only 98. Vinoo Mankad's destructive bowling was the factor here.

After lunch the Hindus entered on their first venture. They went for the Parsi bowling and gathered 171 runs in 150 minutes. Before stumps were drawn the Parsis went in again and before the close of play had lost one wicket for 12 runs.

SCORES:—

Parsis (1st innings) 98—(S. Mehta 26, D. Amroliwala 22, Vinoo Mankad six for 28, S. Banerjee three for 45.)

Hindus (1st innings)—171—(Y. D. Soni 47, P. N. Laghate 39, H. Gaykwad 32, K. Dastoor four for 29, Mehta three for 27).

Parsis (2nd innings—for 1 wicket)—12.

Women On Top In Olympic Games

Men Competitors Put Up Poor Performance

Splendid weather, enthusiastic fans in the stands and Keen-as-mustard Competitors all contributed to make Saturday a most successful day of the Seventh Annual Bombay Presidency Olympic Games. The Games come to a close to-day, when a series of final will be decided, and the sport is sure to be great.

INDIAN RECORD LOWER

The Business of record breaking was to appearances, the care of women athletes, Miss M. Gilbert (Ganeshkhind Athletic Club) earned the honour of being the only athlete so far to lower an All-India Record. This girl threw the discus 81 feet 2-1/2 inches. The bettered the standing Bombay record by no less than 17 feet 1-1/2 inches and improved the India best by exactly a foot. The same lass went great guns in the 80 Metres Hurdles, doing the race in 15 seconds dead, taking 0.6 seconds of Miss M. Michael's record established in 1938. Miss F. Walke (Tenderfoot Athletic Club), a new name to Bombay athletic circles, was another record breaker. She threw the javelin 65 feet 11-1/2 inches, a foot, eight and a half inches more than Bombay's previous best.

The only man to lower a record was L. Pereira, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The time-keeper, for him, returned 9 minutes and 42 seconds for the 3,000 Metres Run, which constitutes a new Bombay Record. Pereira finished very fresh and well ahead of the next man in. A still better timing can be expected from him, when he meets a better class of runners.

RESULTS:—

400 METRES HURDLES:—J. J. Jameson (Police) 1; M. Adams (Police) 2; J. R. Vailsherry (Wilson College) 3.

Time: 1 minute 1-6 seconds.

1,000 METRES CYCLE RUN—(SPRINT)—HEATS:—First Heat: A. R. Havewalla (M.C.C.), 1; G. Wilson (O.A.) 2; J. B. Guard (M.C.) 3.

Time: 1min. 53-6secs.

SECOND HEAT:—B. Malcom (B.E.S.T.), 1; J. F. Amin (M.C.C.), 2; J. K. Irani (T.N.C.), 3.

Time: 2mins.

POLE VOULT:—(Men) Final: J. J. Jameson (Bombay Police) 1; D. K. Kanchan (Kanara Athletic Club) 2; M. Gopalan (Kanara Athletic Club) 3.

Height: 9 feet 3 inches.

100 METRES RUN—(MEN)—HEATS. First Heat: L. Dias (St. Sebastean's Goan High School) 1; V. Lazarus (Bombay City Police) 2.

Time: 11-6secs.

Second Heat:—L. C. Woodcock (B. B. and C. I.) 1; R. Kelkar (Kanara Athletic Club) 2.

Time: 11-2secs.

Third Heat:—S. Miskeith (R. I. N.) 1; L. Brown (Anthonio D'Silva High School) 2.

Time: 11-9secs.

THROWING THE DISCUS—(MEN)—FINAL:—A. Roach Fernandes (St. Xaviers) 1; N. C. Rebeiro (B. P. O. A.) 2; R. Singh (B.P.O.A.) 3.

Distance: 101 feet 5 inches.

50 METRES RUN (WOMEN):—Miss Ray Salway (B.P.O.A.) 1; Miss M. Gilbert (G.A.C.) 2; Miss N. D'Souza (S.A. H.S.) 3.

Time: 7-2secs.

3,000 METRES CYCLE RUN (MEN) HEATS:—First Heat: A. R. Havewalla (National Cyclists Club) 1; G. Wilson (Oriental Athletes Club) 2; J. D. Ichchaporia (Tenderfoot Athletic Club) 3.

Time: 5mins. 47-8secs

Second Heat:—J. F. Amin (Malcolm Cycling Club) 1; B. Malcom (B.E.S.T.) 2; R. J. Mistry (Malcolm Cycling Club) 3.

Time: 6mins. 12secs.

PUTTING THE SHOT (MEN)—FINAL:—J. J. Jameson (Police) 1; N. C. Rebeiro (G.I.P.) 2; A. Rocho Fernandes (St. Xavier's) 3.

Distance: 36 feet 6-3/4 inches.

80 METRES HURDLES (WOMEN)—FINAL:—Miss M. Gilbert (Ganeshkhind Athletic Club) 1; Miss E. Saldanha (St. Andrews High School) 2; Miss N. D'Souza (St. Andrews High School) 3.

Time: 15secs

A new Bombay Record.

200 METRES RUN (MEN) HEATS:—First Heat: L. C. Woodcock (B.B. and C.I.) 1; L. Dias (St. Sebastian's Goan High School) 2.

Time: 23secs.

Second Heat: N. Husein (Police) 1; L. Brown (Antonio D'Silva High School) 2.

Time: 23-6secs.

Third Heat: S. Miskeith (R.I.N.) 1; R. Kelkar (Kanara Athletic Club)

Time: 23-4secs.

THROWING THE JAVELIN (FINAL):—J. J. Jameson (Police) 1; S. Sullivan (St. Xavier's) 2; K. Kumar (Khalsa College) 3.

Distance: 131 feet 6-1/2 inches.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP (WOMEN) FINAL:—Miss J. Moir (B.P.O.A.) 1; Miss R. Salway (B.P.O.A.) 2; Miss O. D'Souza (St. Andrews High School) 3.

Distance: 13 feet 9-1/2 inches.

1,000 METRES CYCLE RUN (SPRINT) FINAL:—A. R. Havewalla (Malcom Cycling Club) 1; B. Malcolm (B.E.S.T.) 2; J. F. Amin (Malcolm Cycling Club) 3.

Time: 1min. 48-6secs.

800 METRES RUN (MEN)—FINAL:—R. N. Utchil (Kanara Athletic Club) 1; S. de Lima (St Andrew's High School) 2; A. F. D'Souza (St. Xaxier's) 3.

Time: 2mins. 3secs.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP (WOMEN)—FINAL:—Miss F. Walke (Tenderfoot Athletic Club) 1; Miss I. D'Souza (Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College) 2.

Height: 3 feet 10-1/2 inches.

3,000 METRES RUN (MEN)—FINAL:—L. Pereira (B.B. and C.I.) 1; J. R. Pingle (Y.M.C.A.) 2; M. G. Amin (Kanara Sports Club) 3.

Time: 9mins. 42secs.

THROWING THE DISCUS (WOMEN)—FINAL:—Miss M. Gilbert (Ganeshkhind Athletic Club) 1; Miss E. D'Silva (Tenderfoot Athletic Club) 2;; Miss E. George (Tenderfoot Athletic Club) 3.

Distance: 81 feet 2-1/2 inches.

A new Indian Record.

3,000 METRES CYCLE RUN (MEN)—FINALS:—J. F. Amin (Malcolm Cycling Club) 1; A. R. Havewalla (National Cycling Club) 2; G. Wilson (Oriental Athletic Club) 3.

Time: 6mins. 39-6secs.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP (MEN)—FINAL:—J. J. Jameson (Police) 1; G. Fernandes (St. Sebastean's High School) 2; L. C. Woodcock (B.B. and C.I.) 3.

Distance: 21 feet 2 inches.

THROWING THE JAVELIN:—Miss F. Walke (Tenderfoot Athletic Club) 1; Miss J. Moir (B.P.O.A.) 2; Miss J. Gillard (B.P.O.A.) 3.

Distance: 65 feet 11-1/2 inches.

A new Bombay Record.

1,100 METRES RELAY (MEN) FINAL:—Bombay City Police (Lazarus, M. Adams, Rozario and Babu) 1; Bombay University (A. de Costa, O de Souza, M. Correa and Vailsherry) 2.

War Fund Soccer

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25.

The Honorary Secretary, Hero Football Club, Ambala, writes that out of the proceeds of the R. B. B. D. Memorial Challenge Shield Football Tournament held there, Rs. 500 was contributed to H. E. the Viceroys War Purposes Fund and a sum of Rs. 144 to the local Ladies War Efforts Fund.—A. P.

Gupta Not For Bombay

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

Mr. P. Gupta, the Convener-Chairman of the Inter-Provincial Committee of the All-India Football Federation and Honorary Treasurr of the A. I. F. was unable to proceed to Bombay to attend the Annual General Meeting to be held there to-morrow owing to illness. He is suffering from rheumatic fever for some time.—A. P.

Inter-Varsity Sport

LAHORE, Jan. 25.

The Bombay University cricket team, which will meet the Punjab University in the semi-final of the Inter-University Cricket Championship of India in a three day match, commencing on Sunday, arrived here to-day.

The Inter-University Athletic Meet, in which Aligarh, Lucknow, Patna, Allahabad and the Punjab will participate, will be held at Lahore on January 31 and February 1.—A. P.

HAILSTORM SWEEP OVER ASSAM

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

Considerable damage is reported to have been caused by a severe hailstorm which recently swept certain places in Upper Assam, according to reports received here. Vegetable gardens and busties were laid low in Tinsukia and torrential rain fell at Margheritta.

Over a hundred huts were gutted, rendering fifty families homeless at Duriapur, five miles from the town of Meherpur, as a result of a fire the cause of which is not known.—A. P.

Grand Reception To Prabhat Film

"The Road To Victory"

Ezra Mir's War Documentary

"The Road to Victory" is a war documentary film with commentary written by Mr. Ezra Mir, who also composed the film which is made up of a wide variety of scenes cut and assembled from newsreels and war films.

These scenes have been ingeniously put together so that they form a new basic idea, and the film itself falls into four chapters in the story of the war.

First there are scenes of the world practising the arts of peace with the dread shadow of Hitlerism beginning to spread its spell over Europe. We see the net of Nazi propaganda allying itself to Fascist doctrines in the aggressor nations, and watch the pages of history turning back to the days of barbarism and brutality.

Then follow scenes of the march of the Nazi hordes into gallant little Poland on September 1st 1939, the destruction waged by the aeroplanes, bombs and German mechanised forces as the conflagration of war spreads.

The succeeding scenes vividly depict the horrors of war, the bombing of open towns and the mowing down of helpless refugees fleeing before the invader. We see war on sea and land and in the air, and watch the firm stand that Britain is making as the only bulwark of civilisation against the Nazi hordes.

CHURCHILL'S SPEECH

The last chapter opens with Mr. Churchill's fighting speech and the preparation of England against invasion. In this war we see that every man woman and child is in the front line, and that each must do their utmost to further the greatest organised effort to resist aggression that the world has ever known. Britain's preparations are shown from all angles with views of troops from every part of the Empire standing shoulder to shoulder against the invader.

The film ends with an appeal to India to keep this menace from her door by organising and co-operating to offer every support in the cause of right against the menace of Nazism which threatens the peace, happiness and security of the whole world. Britain stands besides India with all the might of her indomitable Navy, her heroic Air Force and her united spirit of determination to win this war and bring back the peace and freedom of hitherto free peoples under the heel of oppression which is the birthright of every man.

The film produced under the auspices of the Film Advisory Board, Bombay and is available from the following distributors.

Royal Film Circuit, Bombay Hindustani; Wadia Paramount Pictures, Delhi, Hindustani; Wadia Paramount Pictures, Lahore, Hindustani; Vel Murgan Film Service, Madras, Tamil & Telugu; Riten & Co., 87 Dharamtollah St., Calcutta, Bengali.

GRETA GARBO CHANGES HER COIFFURE

Imagine Garbo with curly hair . . . . . if you can, because that's what you'll be seeing when the famous Swedish star returns to the screen.

After years of wearing the world-renowned Garbo bob, she has kicked over the traces and gone in for her first, all-over permanent wave. The star formerly had the ends of her hair waved, but she has decided to alter her coiffure completely. Her hair falls in soft waves from the crown of her head to her shoulders. How she plans to "dress" it, now that she has "curls", is a matter of mystery which those at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios are interested in watching.

Bilimoria and Bibbo in 'Snehabandhan' at Opera House.

Think Twice Before Planning A Screen Career

By Brian Young

The young fellow with one eye on Hollywood will think twice before he shifts the other eye and makes up his mind, if he takes the advice of John Shelton.

"I spent five years in stock companies, on radio and as an extra", says Shelton. "And now I wish I could have had five more years of experience."

Shelton is now working in his fifth featured picture. His first was with Spencer Tracy and Hedy Lamarr in "I Take This Woman." That was followed by the romantic lead in "The Ghost Comes Home", which brought him the lead opposite Lana Turner in "We Who Are Young." Now, after a part in "Dr. Kildare Goes Home", he is teaming with Ann Rutherford in the first picture of a new Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer series.

CONTED EXPERIENCE

"Experience. That's what the young fellow needs if he hopes to conquer Hollywood", continues shelton. "First, he needs experience to find out for certain that he wants to act. Lots of fellows think they do, but when they begin testing the disappointments and hardships, they change their minds.

"Then, the man without experience has but slight chance in Hollywood. Few stars are born talented. The average actor has to work many years before he can hope for success.

"That's why I'd advise any youngster planning a screen career to think twice. There are repertory thatres and stock companies all over the world where expert training can be found. There are also dramatic schools. After them, he can start thinking about pictures."

FIRST TRAINING

Shelton received his first training from his mother, the former Madge Sheppard, an opera singer of note and a dramatic star under the famed Belasco. She began coaching him at the age of fourfi when he grst gave recitations at Women's Clubs and similar organizations. When he graduated from Southern California Junior College, he joined a small Western American stock company. From that he went to other stock companies in the Middle West, then to the Woodcliff Players of New Jersey. There he played juvenile leads in such plays as "You Can't Take It With You", "Outward Bound", "Clarence" and "Journey's End."

"These stock companies taught me to work with other people", he says. "Mother had taught me individuality, and it was a combination of the two thatI needed."

SCREEN TEST

After that, he tried radio, as a member of a trio called "The Three Chords", broadcasting from both New York and Los Angeles. Then he began getting work in pictures as an extra. But it was still another year filled with discouragement before he was granted a screen test. That landed him his big role and a long-term contract at Metro-GoldwynMayor.

"The main thing", Shelton says, "is to get before an audience. That is the greatest experience in the world, and nobody should try pictures without having done so. He might be the one in a million to succeed anyway, but the odds are all against him."

Andy Hardy Will Graduate From High School In Next Film Of Series

All rumours to the effect that Andy Hardy (alias Mickey Rooney) is to be kept perennially of high school age are untrue.

Yet untitled, the next Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Andy Hardy picture will have as one of its sequences the graduation of Andy from high school. In Andy Hardy Meets Debutante, Andy is seen making up by tutoring with his aunt lessons lost because of a trip to New York with Judge Hardy.

It is explained that any rumour to the effect that the Hardy Family would be rooted forever to a single period has never been correct. Andy started as a Junior in High School, and is now about to complete his Senior year.

Shantaram's New Triumph

'Padosi' And 'Shejari' At Central

An atmosphere of enthusiasm and expectancy was witnessed yesterday afternoon at the Central Cinema when the Hindustani and Marathi versions of 'the Neighbours' was released. The picture has met with the high expectations the public had entertained for it—the picture with a message to all India. Prabhat and Shantaram have completely vindicated the confidence the Cinegoing public had in them. One may safely predict that the picture will be there for a year and outshine even 'Tukaram'.

Every one was anxious to get seats for the first shows at Central and that must have affected the booking at other theatres. But after all, the seats at even the palatial Central are limited and those who failed to get entrance naturally showed their preference for 'Bandhan' at Roxy and 'Punarmilan' at Majestic.

'Puja' at Pathe and 'Snehabandhan' at Royal Opera House are being patronised by the same people because they are naturally inclined to compare what different play the sentiment of mother love has in both the pictures.

'Qaidi' is still popular at Lamington and of course 'Narsi Bhagat' is going strong at Krishna. 'Lagna Pahave Karoon' continues to be the entertainment resort of all purely Marathi speaking people in the town.

FOREIGN PICTURES

'The Thief of Bagdad', Alexander Korda's spectacular triumph is running at New Empire and Excelsior and promises to be there for at least three weeks, if the rush during the last two days is any indication.

'Escape' at Metro is for a more sophisticated taste but there are enough in this city who claim that and naturally the second week of it is as glorious as the first Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor and Conrad Veidt together must achieve this success.

'Down Argentine Way' in fourth week at Regal speaks for itself. Dances and songs in technicolour have never succeeded to this extent before.

'Adventures of Robin Hood' with Errol Flynn as star at Capitol and 'Forty Little Mothers' at Broadway are also quite good attractions.

TAYLOR'S MOUSTACH AGAIN

Robert Taylor will return from his Palm Springs vacation with another moustache, which, this time, he hopes to keep.

After experimenting successfully with the addition in Waterloo Bridge and growing a second one for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's film version of Ethel Vance's novel, Escape, he had to shave it off for Flight Command, because United States Naval regulations do not permit moustaches for flying cadets, such as he is at the outset of the story.

Now Bob has returned to the style which he set in Waterloo Bridge, hoping that roles henceforth will permit him to retain it.

M. L. A.'S APPEAL ADMITTED

Echo Of Agitation For Removal Of Holwell Monument

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

Mr. Justice Bartley and Mr. Justice Lodge admitted the appeal preferred by Narendra Narayan Chakravarty, M.L.A., against his conviction and sentence of nine months' rigorous imprisonment passed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta under the Defence of India Rules.

The case arose out of a speech delivered by Chakravarty on July 2 last at a public meeting at the Albert Hall held in furtherance of the agitation for the removal of the Holwell Monument.—A. P.

3 PER CENT DEFENCE LOAN

Closed On Saturday

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25.

Press Communique:

The decision of the Government of India to close the current 3 per cent Defence Loan with effect from to-day is announced this morning.

An announcement has been made at the same time of the issue of a second defence loan on slightly less favourable terms from the 1st February, 1941. The new loan will also be a 3 per cent loan, initially issued at par, but it is redeemable at par and not at 101 like the loan just closed and has a longer currency. It is repayable not earlier than the 1st August, 1949, and not later than the 1st August, 1952. Interest will be payable half yearly on the 1st August, and 1st February and will be liable to income-tax. Applications will be received at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi, at the branches of the Imperial Bank of India at other places in India and at all Government treasuries.—A. P.

CONSUMPTIVES' HOMES SOCIETY

Donations For 1940

Mr. S. P. Wadia, Hon. Secretary, Consumptives' Homes Society Bombay acknowledges the receipt of the following donations during 1940 for the upkeep of the King Edward Sanatorium, Dharampore, Simla—Hills:—

H. E. the Governor of Bombay Rs. 150; H. E. the Governor of the Punjab Rs. 50; In memory of Sir Pheroze C. Sethna from his brother Homi C. Sethna Rs. 7,500; Trustees, Sir Dorab Tata Trust Rs. 3,000; Trustees, Sir Ratan Tata Charities Rs. 2,000; Trustees, Ardeseer H. Wadia Charities Rs. 1,000; In memory of late Mr. Hormasji B. Reporter from him widow Rs. 500; A Parsi Lady Rs. 600; A Parsi Sympathiser Rs. 500; In memory of son Behram Rs 450, A Parsi friend Rs. 250; Mr. R. B. Sanjana Rs. 201 (for Parsees); A Zarthosti Couple Rs. 101; Messrs. Perry and Co., and Master Kali D. Cowasji each Rs 51; Mr. H. E. Jones Rs. 30; Messrs Bennett Coleman and Co., Ltd., Messrs. C. D. Vaidya, J. H. Cama, Bejonji K. Bana, Bejonji H. Allbless, Murzman C. Chhoi, Dr. K. M. Gimi, in memory of Bai Meherbai, K. H. Gheesta each Rs. 25.

Messrs. Bruel and Co., G. B. T. D. Kapadia, In memory of Dinbai and Peshotan F. C. Cooper each Rs. 21.

Messrs. Patel Brothers, Mr. Ardeshir S. Dubash, Mrs. M. S Jamsetjee, each Rs. 20.

Hon. Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, in memory of Virbaiji C Mistri from N. C. Mistri and Mr. K. S Powvala, Dr. N. D. Ichhaporia each Rs. 15.

Sir H. P. Dastur, Sir Sitaram S. Patkar, Major Sorab K. Engineer, Miss Jerbai D. Avasia, Prof. Darab Banga, Dr. F. N. A. Moos, Dr M. Venkatrao Mr Framroj A. Vakil each Rs. 12.

Mr. Cursetjee D Sethna and F. J. Motafaram, each Rs. 11.

Messrs. the Kodak Ltd., Lady Sakhavala, Mrs. M. P. S. J., Messrs. C. N. Kanuga, The Fazulbhai Ibhraim Co., Ltd., A Parsi, A Sympathiser, Sir R. M. Chinoy, Mrs. J. N. Gamadia, in memory of Jamshed B. Allbless from Dinbaiji Modi, Major K M. Bharuch, A. H. W., Mrs. D. D. R., Messrs. Nusserwanji S. Guzdar, K. S. J., J. P. Cama, A Parsi Lady, A Parsi, Messrs. Batliwala and Karani, R. S. Powvala, S. M. Bahadurji, S. N. Karanjia, Bai Hirabai Gorwala, Mahiar M. Arjam, Framji M. Allbless, each Rs. 10 13 Donors of Rs. 5 each.

Donations and subscriptions may be sent to the Hon. Secretary Seva Sadan Buildings, Gamdevi, Bombay No. 7.

ALL-INDIA INSTITUTION

During the year 1940 the total number of patients treated at the Sanatorium was 179 of whom were:—Hindus 111, Mohamedans 288, Sikhs 20, Parsees 15 and Christians 5. The Punjab numbered the figure of 90, Bombay Presidency 44, Bengal 10, U. P. 11, N. W. F. P. 6, Afghanistan 4 and 14, others from different places in the whole of India, making the Sanatorum an All-India one.

No Self-Denying Ordinance For Fellows

SENATE REJECTS PROPOSAL FOR PURIFYING ATMOSPHERE OF EXAMINATIONS

The Bombay University Senate met on Saturday after the special Convocation, under the Chairmanship of Mr. R. P. Masani, Vice-Chancellor of the University, at the Sir C. J. Convocation Hall.

The Senate adopted the annual report of the Syndicate and audited accounts of the University for 1939-40 and also the report of the Board of Accounts on the University accounts for 1939-40.

It then approved of the reports of the Committee appointed in 1935 to revise the Statutes regarding the manner of election of elected Fellows and the elected members of the Syndicate, the Academic Council and the Board of Post-Graduate studies and the terms and conditions of their office and the filling up of the vacancies in these bodies.

The chief object of amendments was to provide that as far as possible elections to the various authorities and bodies of the University should be held at meetings of those bodies and not by post as the method of sending voting papers by post was liable to abuse.

The House proceeded to discuss Mr. B. N. Gokhale's resolution that the Senate requested the Syndicate and the University authorities to consider the desirability of establishing a convention, whereby ordinary members of the Senate and of other University authorities would be eligible for appointment as an examiner, moderator, senior or head supervisor at any of the examinations held by the University except in an honorary capacity.

PURIFYING ATMOSPHERE

Mr. Gokhale said that the resolution was intended to purify the atmosphere of the University examinations. It could not be denied that the present situation under which it was open to a very large number of members of the Senate to accept remunerative employment as examiners and supervisors created an anomalous position. He believed such a practice to be a wrong one. He had facts and figures which "reveal the case of scandalous distribution of patronage. In one particular year, he said, all the supervisors were drawn from the ranks of the members of the House. There were numerous Professors outside who could have as well acted as supervisors and with credit. When such things happened what would be the feeling in the public mind? he asked. In cases of proved necessity, however, the Syndicate could appoint members of the Senate as examiners. But a convention should be established that ordinarily, no members of the Senate or other University bodies should be appointed as an examiner or supervisor.

Mr. M. C. Chagla, agreeing with the mover, said that if the resolution was passed the election to the Senate would be contested less bitterly and further, they would have extra mural examiners.

Justice B. J. Wadia opposing the resolution held that in the interest of efficiency they should have best men as examiners and hence, the Senate members were best fitted for the work.

Syed Miran Mohammed Shah said that there was greater advantage in having Senate members as examiners for the latter would act with high sense of responsibility.

After Dr. Vad and Justice Divatia had spoken, the Chair asked Mr. Gokhale to withdraw his remarks about the "scandalous distribution of patronage." Mr. Gokhale explained that he had no intention of casting any slur on the Senate. He had only conveyed the impression which existed in the mind of the public and nothing more than that.

The resolution when put to vote was lost.

TEACHING STAFFS

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao then moved that the Senate recommended to the Syndicate that a Committee be appoined to inquire into the pay and other conditions of service of members of the teaching staffs of the affiliated colleges.

Dr. Rao said that a member of the academic profession should have minimum of comfort in order that he might keep himself intellectually fit. He referred to the unsatisfactory conditions of service in many colleges. There was no fixity of tenure, no proper remuneration, no increment in the salary, and no provision for provident fund. Such conditions would not in the least ensure academic efficiency.

Further the conditions of service of college teachers should not be regulated on the basis of those obtainable in a factory.

Prof. Advani, Principal Mahajani and Dr. Mackenzie, supported the resolution which was carried.

The House then dissolved without considering several resolutions in the name of Prof. K. T. Shah.

D. S. Bajpai, a prominent Congress worker of Thana District, who was sentenced to eight months' simple imprisonment.

Satyagraha Permissions & Withdrawals

LAHORE, Jan. 24.

Freda Bedi, an Irish lady and wife of Mr. B. P. L. Bedi, a prominent Socialist, has obtained permission from Mahatma Gandhi to offer Satyagraha.

Mahatma Gandhi has also granted permission for offering Satyagraha to Mrs. Raizada Hansraj and Shrimati Amarkaur.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi has withdrawn permission for Satyagraha in the cases of the following persons on the ground that they are doing constructive work:—C. L. Hardevsahai, L. Girdharilal Puri, Chunilal, members of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee and Sardar Jagjitsingh, a Congress worker of Ludhiana.—A. P.

KHAN SAHEB OFFERS SATYAGRAHA AGAIN

PESHAWAR, Jan. 24.

Satyagraha in the Frontier Province continued uneventfully on the 21st day to-day.

Dr. Khan Sahib, former Premier of the Province, offered Satyagraha at Regi and other villages. Khan Abdul Qualyum Khan, M.L.A. (Central), accompanied him. Qazi Ataullah, Minister in Dr. Khan Sahib's Cabinet, also covered several villages.

Other Satyagrahis continued as usual.

Khan Aligul Khan, President of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee, dispatched to-day a report on the activities of every Satyagrahi to Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, who is touring the Bannu district, on the latter's request to be posted with latest developments in the campaign.—United Press.

Mahatma Approves Third List Of Karnatak Satyagrahis

HUBLI, Jan. 25.

A third list of 500 Satyagrahis from Karnatak has been approved by Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

Congress Contests U. P. Seat

BENARES, Jan. 25.

The period for withdrawing nomination papers for the seat of the Central Legislative Assembly from Benares-Cum-Gorakhpur constituency has ended and none of the candidates has withdrawn his nomination paper.

As reported already the nomination papers of Pandit Radha Kant Malaviya (Congress Nationalist) and Mr. Parmanand Garg of Cawnpore were rejected. There are now four contestants, one Congress and the rest independents.—A. P.

STUDENTS ARRESTED

PATNA, Jan. 25.

Messrs. Parmananda Prasad and Surendra Misra, fourth year students of the Patna College, were arrested this morning at the College cafe under the Defence of India Rules.—United Press.

Benefits Of Burma Road

CHUNKING, Jan. 24.

Opening of the Burma-Yunnan highway and of direct relations between China and Burma have necessitated an adjustment of their mutual relations in a number of directions, said Mr. H. Craw, leader of the Burmese Mission here. All these questions had been discussed with the Chinese Government in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and the results could be regarded as satisfactory, he added.

The Mission has been studying trade and communications here. It leaves to-morrow for Rangoon. Mr. Craw, who s counsellor to the Burma Governor expressed admiration of the fortitude of the Chinese in Chungking, who despite airraids have rebuilt their business.—Reuter.

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

"Fact-Finding" Committee's Personnel & Terms Of Reference

NEW DELHI. Jan. 24.

The personnel and terms of reference of the "Fact Finding" Committee for Handloom Industry suggested by the Twelfth Industries' Conference held at Lucknow on December 17, 1940 are announced.

The Committee which functions from January 15, 1941, consists of Dr. P. J. Thomas, Professor of Economics, University of Madras (Chairman), Rai Bahadur Hrishikesh Mookherjee, Custom House, Calcutta (Member) and Mr. B. P. Adarkar, Reader in Economics, University of Allahabal (Secretary).

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

The Headquarters of the Committee will be at New Delhi. The terms of reference of the Committee will be as follows:—

(1) To make a survey, with the assistance of provincial and state Governments, of the extent of the handloom industry in each province and of the kinds of handloom produced and the number of persons engaged in the industry;

(2) To make a report on the marketing organisations both for the purchase of yarn by the handloom weavers and for the sale of the handloom products;

(3) To compare the nature of the products of the handloom industry in each area surveyed with the corresponding mill products and to find the nature of the competition between the two;

(4) To investigate the kinds of yarn used in the handloom industry and types of production for which different kinds of yarn are used; and

(5) In particular, to investigate how far an enactment prohibiting the mills from using yarns of low counts would help the handloom industry in maintaining its production.—A. P.

Congress Secretary On Need For Discipline

TALK TO CONGRESSMEN

The necessity of implicitly following Gandhiji in the conduct of the present Satyagraha movement is understood to have been emphasized by Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, at an informal talk with Congress workers at the Jinnah Hall on Saturday evening.

About 150 workers were present. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided. Acharya Kripalani in one-hour's talk clarified the doubts with regard to certain implications about the conduct of the movement.

CRITICS OF CONGRESS POLICY

It appears that Acharya Kripalani expressed surprise that doubts should have been raised at this stage of the struggle. Those who knew the Congress case and who had understood the policy of the Congress which had been reiterated from time to time could not be misguided. Certain groups in the Congress which thought that they had been cheated out of a mass movement could not justifiably make such complaints because it rested with them to fill the breach. Even those who went contrary to the opinions held by Gandhiji by making what is called the "National Government Offer" subsequently saw Gandhiji's point and had to submit to him.

When once they had declared that they would accept the stewardship of the Congress it followed that there would be no more disagreement as to the directions which Gandhiji might choose to give from time to time. A time might come when each individual would be under no other discipline except that of his conscience.

PAYMENT OF FINES

With regard to Gandhiji's instruction about the payment of fines by Satyagrahis, Mr. Kripalani is understood to have explained that Gandhiji's order was obviously permissive and applicable to those who were able to pay and not binding on all.

Viceroy At Bhavnagar

BHAVNAGAR, Jan. 24.

H. E. the Viceroy had a busy programme this morning. At 10 a.m. he visited the town water supply filter station which is of the latest type. Thereafter he proceeded to the deep water jetty and the steel jetty. The Viceroy and party later drove through the main bazar.

There will be a garden party at Nilambag palace this evening.

Their Excellencies leave for Delhi to-night after a fortnight's tour of Kathiawar.—A. P.

Amil Of Bombay Congratulated

Speeches eulogising the services rendered to the community by Janab Salebhai Saheb Safiudeen Saheb, the Amil of Bombay were delivered at a meeting of the Dawoodi Bohra Jamat, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Thursday evening.

The meeting was convened to congratulate Janab Safiudeen Saheb, on his having been conferred the title of "Sik-et-tit Dowet-tit Tayebi-yah" by His Holliness Sardar Sayedna Teher Saifudeen Saheb, the High priest of the Dawoodi Bohras, on the occasion of his fifty-fifth birthday.

Harness Science To Industrial Progress

Ardeshir Dalal's Appeal To Indian Scientists

The need for greater co-operation between scientists and industrialists in India was urged by Sir Ardeshir Dalal, at the annual social gathering of the Royal Institute of Science held at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, on Saturday evening.

Welcoming Sir Ardeshir, to preside over the function, the Principal of the College, Dr. Paranjpye, gave a detailed account of the invaluable service rendered by Sir Ardeshir, both to the cause of Science and National Industry. Sir Ardeshir was responsible for one of the biggest reforms in the annals of Indian industrial history. The Labour Reforms he had introduced in the Tata Iron and Steel Company were nothing short of revolutionary reforms. He was the author of the "Profit Sharing Scheme" for labourers in Tata's workshops.

Referring to the various activities of his institute, the Principal said that the results of the last University examination in which many students received honours and distinctions constituted an academical record.

In the field of sports too they had topped the list by winning the Northcote Challenge Shield in cricket for the third time in succession. They had also captured the Rohinton Trophy for the second time. Their U. T. C. Platoon was conspicuous for its smart military exercises

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY

Sir Ardeshir Dalal in his presidential address outlined the progress made in the field of science in this country during the last decade. He said that there was still a vast scope for scientific research in India. India was rich in mineral resources which had so far not been fully exploited. For Indian industries to develop as they ought to it was essential that scientists and industrialists should make a common cause. It was only thus that national self-sufficiency could be achieved.

Concluding, the President appealed to Indian scientists not to rest on their laurels but to carry the torch of science higher and higher, to work vigorously at research and harness their scientific inventions and labours, to the upliftment of the masses.

A heroic act, of life-saving by Mr. M. D. Bharucha, laboratory assistant in the R. I. Sc. workshop who, at the risk of his own life, rescued a student from certain death on Thursday, was mentioned by the Principal and earned loud applause.

There was also a variety entertainment given by the students and a tea party.

Nizam's Scouts

HYDERABAD (Deccan), January 22.

The Boy Scout movement in H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominion will undergo a new orientation under the growing military needs, and it is understood that arrangements are being made for training a selected number of Boy Scouts from the Nizam's Scout Troops every year under the supervision of the Hyderabad military officers.—United Press.

EXHIBITION TO CELEBRATE P. C. ROY'S 80TH BIRTHDAY.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

To celebrate the 80th birthyear of Sir P. C. Roy an exhibition of the Indian Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries to be named as Acharya Profulla Chandra Jayanti Exhibition will be held by the Commercial Museum of the Calcutta Corporation in the first week of March.—United Press.

HINDI SCHOOLS AND HINDUSTANI

The Government of Bombay has directed that all Hindi schools where the medium of instruction is Hindi should be exempted from making provision for the teaching of Hindustani.

This decision is the result of a representation by the Provincial Board of Education in Hindustani who proposed that Hindi schools should be given the same concession as was recently given to Urdu Educational institutions.

High Court

"Kom-Sevak" Editor In Witness-Box

DEFAMATION SUIT STILL PROCEEDING

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia.)

Mrs. Mitha Rustomji Murzban. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Nusserwanji N. Engineer. ..... Defendant.

This was a suit for Defamation filed against the Defendant who was the Editor, Printer and Publisher of a vernacular paper called the "Kom-Sevak" claiming Rs. 5,000 by way of damages.

When the Court rose for the day on Friday, the cross-examination of the Defendant was still unfinished. The hearing of the case will be proceeded with on Monday.

Mr. J. H. Vakeel with Mr. H. R. Pardiwalla instructed by Messrs. Lam and Co., appeared for the Plaintiff.

Mr. J. B. Patel with Mr. S. A. Desai instructed by Messrs. A. E. Gandhi and Co., appeared for the Defendant.

WOMAN TO STAND TRIAL IN SESSIONS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Chandra Bai Maharao Gadge who was arrested by the Maharbouri Police in November last on a charge of causing grievous hurt to a young Hindu widow whom the accused had brought to Bombay from Nerol for employment as domestic servant and later was alleged to have attempted to lead her to a life of shame was committed to the Sessions to stand her trial there by Mr. K. J. Khambata, Presidency Magistrate of Girgaum Court.

SUICIDE VERDICT

Mahadeo Krishna Gaikwad, a 25-year-old man of Sewri, committed suicide by pouring kerosene oil on his clothes and setting fire to it on Friday.

Enquiry disclosed that he was disgusted with life having been unemployed for the last two years or so.

The City Coroner recorded a verdict of death by shock from extensive suicidal burns at the inquest held to-day.

WOMAN'S SUICIDE

A verdict of death by suicidal decapitation on the railway track near Elphinstone Road Station, Bombay, was recorded by the City Coroner at the inquest, to-day, on the body of Biptibai Manki (30) a resident of Saitanchowki, who was knocked down and killed by a B. B. & C. I. train on Friday.

Enquiry disclosed that she was showing mental derangement.

R. K. Malaviya's Nomination Rejected

BENARES, Jan. 24.

The nomination paper of Pandit Radha Kant Malaviya (Congress Nationalist) filed for Benares-Gorakhpur seat of the Central Legislative Assembly was rejected on the ground that the proposer and seconder did not belong to the constituency from which Pandit Radha Kant Malaviya had filed his nomination paper.

The nomination paper of Mr. Parmananda Garg of Cawnpore was also rejected on another ground. Thus the following four candidates remain to contest the seat:—Messrs. Khedan Lal of Benares (Congress), Rai Bahadur Madhu Sudan Das of Gorakhpur, Ram Ratan Das of Cawnpore and Sukh Ram of Agra.—A. P.

ZAFRULLAH FOR CALCUTTA.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24.

Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan, member, Supply Department, will leave Delhi on January 29 to attend a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Supply Department to be held in Calcutta on January 30.—A. P.

D. A. V. College Hostel Raided

RAWALPINDI Jan. 24.

Acting under instructions from the Punjab C. I. D. parties of Rawalpindi police raided this morning houses of several Socialist and student workers. The police searched the houses of about ten political workers, including two ex-prisoners in the second Lahore Conspiracy Case.

Another party of police raided the local D. A. V. College Hostel and thoroughly searched the rooms of two professors residing in the hostel.

The police are reported to have taken possession of several books, periodicals, some letters and papers in addition to independence day badges.

No arrest has so far been effected.—A. P.

KHADI BLANKETS FOR TROOPS

KARACHI. Jan. 24.

It is learned that the Indian Military authorities propose to purchase Khaddar and woollen blankets hand-woven at the Gandhi Ashram, Gadro (Thar Parkar District), for use by troops on active service.

The Controller of Supply, Karachi, and the Sind Marketing officer will shortly visit the Ashram and examine the quality of blankets and other hand-made articles.—United Press.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

The novelist John Oxenham, who was one of the most prolific of bestsllers for over 35 years died to-day at the age of eighty.—Reuter.

A Khadi Exhibition was opened by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu last week on Juhu Road, Vile Parle. Photo shows her address ing the gathering on the occasion.

TRIBUTE TO BADEN POWELL

JUNAGADH : Jan. 23.

The Mourning Parade of the Junagadh Boy-Scouts was held in honour of the late Lord Baden Powell, the Chief Scout of the World at the "Monteath Hut" this morning at 9, when the Dewan received the salute.

The programme included March-Past and tribute to the life and work of the distinguished deceased. After the Last Post ceremony all dispersed, first the guests and then the Scouts.

RECOGNITION OF GUJARATI & MARATHI TO BE RECONSIDERED

KARACHI, Jan. 24.

It is understood that the education Minister, Sheikh Abdul Majid will reconsider the recent orders of his predecessor, Mr. G. M. Syed withdrawing recognition of Gujerati and Marathi languages from April 1, 1942 in primary schools in the province.

The Sind Government has addressed various Provincial Governments whether Sindhi language is recognised here for the purpose of grants. On the strength of their reply, it is stated that the Sind Government will reconsider the whole matter at the earliest opportunity and decide the question on the basis of reciprocity.

It is explained that this step is being taken in order to secure the same status for Sindhi language in other provinces as is accorded here to non-Sindhi languages.—A. P.

U. P. TO CELEBRATE FALL OF TOBRUK

LUCKNOW, Jan. 24.

It is officially learned that the Governor of the United Provinces has issued orders to close all Government educational institutions to-morrow to celebrate the fall of Tobruk.

The Union Jack will fly on all the Government buildings and the secretariat will also close after one p.m.—A. P.

ESCAPE FROM ARMED GANG

PESHAWAR, Jan. 24.

Four Muslims were waylaid by an armed gang of tribesmen two miles off Dargai on the Nidsishahidan path in Kohat District. The hostiles took them to Roroi hills where they are said to have been belaboured.

At dusk the captives made a daring bid for liberty and succeeded in returning home. They were, however, chased by the hostiles, who failed to overtake them.—A. P.

Deputation To Miraj (Sr.) Ruler

(From Our Correspondent).

MIRAJ, (By Mail).

Shrimati Rajasaheb, Miraj, (Senior), received a deputation of the Miraj State People's Conference, led by Mr. Shaha, pleader Modlimb, in the capacity of Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee. Shrimant Rajasaheb gave a patient hearing and assured fullest sympathy towards the demands of the Conference.

WAY TO PROMOTE CAUSE OF EDUCATION

HYDERABAD (Deccan), January 23.

A demand for the economic development of Hyderabad and more technical, industrial and vocational institutions was made by Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur in his presidential address at the Hyderabad Educational Conference held at Warrangal this evening. The president criticised the Educational Department for not laying sufficient stress on the history, geography and economics of Hyderabad in the school and college curricula and also deplored the existence of two different non-official organisations known as the Hyderabad Educational Conference and the Hyderabad People's Educational Conference for the common object of promoting the cause of education in H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions and suggested that these should be merged into one organisation.

The Nawab said he was aware that certain Hindu public workers did not approve of Government's Educational policy; but the points of disagreement were neither fundamental nor irreconcilable.

The Nawab referred at length to the efforts that had twice been made during the last four years to find a solution of the differences that divided the Hindus and Muslims of Hyderabad on political questions.

WAR NEEDS AND INDUSTRIES

He said that Hyderabad should take advantage of war needs to develop new industries. He also stated that an average Hyderabad student knew very little about Hyderabad's history, geography and economics. The Nawab, continuing, said that he had not come across any book which could told them about the glorious traditions of cultural harmony, religious tolerance and loyalty to the ruling Dynasty and suggested that Hyderabad Educational Conference should undertake this compilation work

DEBATE ON PUNJAB SALES BILL

LAHORE, Jan. 24.

After four hours debates in which about a dozen speakers participated, the Punjab Assembly this evening agreed to take into consideration the Punjab General Sales Bill as reported thereon by the Select Committee

The circulation motion of Sardar Santokh Singh, Leader of the Opposition, was rejected by 20 votes to nine.

A lifetime of happiness

may depend on tomorrow's complexion

Love—romance—all the happiness life hold in store for you depends on making yourself attractive — alluring. Life's biggest moments may pass you by if you overlook the importance of a beautiful complexion.

Thousands of women have achieved the miracle of a radiant complexion through the daily use of Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream. This snow white cream works deeply into the pores where every bit of clogging dirt and grime is dissolved and floated to the surface. Blackheads disappear; wrinkles are smoothed away; and sagging skin tissues revitalized.

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Perfect Skin Lotion — *A refreshing astringent—removes excessive oiliness.*

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
BEAUTY CREAMS AND LOTIONS

D89-I

How Bombay Will Celebrate The Day

Preparations for the observance of the Independance day were completed late at night on Saturday.

Representatives of nearly 70 commercial and other organisations in the city have agreed to participate in the Day's celebrations.

The observance, coming as it does on a Sunday, has attracted a number of organisations whose representatives were seen at the Congress House taking instructions regarding their part in the plans for the day.

Among the organisations that will be taking part in the programme are the Red Shirt volunteers, student organisations, Harijans, Gurkha and Garhwali Associations.

INDEPENDENCE DAY

Programme For To-day

7 a.m. (S. T.): Hoisting of National Flags on Residential Houses, Business premises, Motor Cars, etc. by the Public.

8 a.m. (S. T.): Flag Salutation at Congress House. Sjt. Dhirajlal B. Desai, President of the B. P. C. C. will unfurl the Flag.

8 a.m. (S. T.): Flag Salutation at the Maidan, near Nappoo Hall, Matunga (G. I. P. Rly.) Smt. Sarojini Naidu will unfurl the Flag.

8-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. (S. T.): Sacrificial Spinning at Congress House by Satyagrahis and others. Open to public.

4 p.m. (S. T.): Independence Procession from Dhobi Talao End of the Azad Maidan will start for Chowpatty.

ROUTE: Kalbadevi Road, Bamba Khana, Bhuleshwar, C. P. Tank, Vithalbhai Patel Road and Sandhurst Road.

5-30 p.m. (S. T.): Public Meeting at Chowpatty to take the Independence Pledge. Smt. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

5-30 p.m. (S. T.): Public Meeting at Kamgar Maidan to take the Independence Pledge. Sjt. Abid Ali Jaferbhai will preside.

Sale of Button Flags by Congress Sevikas and Volunteers throughout the Day.

Citizens of Bombay! Once again the opportunity has come to demonstrate your love and loyalty to your Congress. Join with full enthusiasm the Independence Day programmes. COME IN THOUSANDS! COME ALL!!

MUNICIPAL WORKERS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the Municipal Workers' Union, Bombay a public meeting of the workers will be held to-day. (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at Foras Road Gardens, to celebrate the Independence Day.

'Independence Day' In City

INTRUCTIONS TO VOLUNTEERS.

Dr. T. R. Naravane, the Officer-in-Charge of the Procession has issued the following appeal:—

All the volunteers corps participating in the Celebrations of the Independence Day's programme are informed that those residing in Parel, Dadar and Matunga areas should attend the Flag-Salutation Ceremony at Nappoo Maidan, Matunga G. I. P. and public Meeting at Kamgar Maidan, Parel in their uniforms. Volunteer Corps of A, B, C, D and E Wards should attend the Flag-Salutation at the Congress House and procession and public meeting at Azad Maidan and Chaupatty respectively.

They are therefore, required to be present at 7-15 a.m. (S. T.), for the Flag-Salutation at the respective places. All Volunteer Corps attending procession are requested to report themselves at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Dhobi Talao End of Azad Maidan to facilitate in organising the Independence Procession which will be formed in the following order:—

1. Standard Bearer, 2. Band, 3. Chaughadia, 4. Bullock Carts with Charkha, 5. Seva Dal Band, and Volunteers, 6. Balika Dal, 7. Sevika Dal, 8. Ladies Association, 9. Band, 10. Volunteers Corps, 11. Band, 12. Red Shirt Volunteers, 13. Gurkha Gharwalis Association, 14. Students' Associations and Unions, 15. Gymnasiums, 16. Bhajan Mandalis, 17. Congress Workers and Satyagrahis, and 18. Citizens joining the Procession.

INDEPENDENCE DAY MEETINGS IN LABOUR AREA

Under the joint auspices of the B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen's Union, Lal Bavta Press Workers' Union, Building Workers' Union, Bidi Workers' Union, Stable Workers' Union and Soap Workers' Union public meetings will be held to-day (Sunday) at the following places:—

1. DeLisle Road Maidan at 4 p.m.
2. Dadar Chowppatty at 5 p.m.
3. Northbrook Garden at 8-30 p.m.

The Independence Pledge will be read and speeches will be delivered by Coms. Zulmiram Choudhari, Godavari Bai Gokhale, K. T. Sule, Mohan Mishra, Parab, Abhyankar and others.

AT BORIVLI

Under the auspices of Borivli Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held at Naitodi (near Borivli) to-day (Sunday) at 8 p.m. to celebrate Independence Day. Shri Jabir A. Alli, President, District Local Board will preside.

Independence Day At Kalyan

The Secretary, Kalyan City Congress Committee writes:—

The Kalyan City Congress Committee has chalked out the following programme for celebration of the Independence Day tomorrow (Sunday):—

Sunday, January 26:—

At 6 a.m. Prabhat Pheri starting from Shiwaji Chowk.

At 8 a.m. Flag salutation at Shiwaji Chowk.

From 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Continuous spinning on Taklis and Charkas at Sri Purshottam Patel's House.

At 9-30 p.m. Public meeting in the Shiwaji Chowk when Independence pledge will be read in Marathi and English.

The Kalyan City Congress Committee request all the citizens of Kalyan to muster strong at all functions and make it a grand success. It also requests all the citizens to hoist tri-colour National flags on their houses and shops.

AT SANTA CRUZ

The President, Santa Cruz C. C. writes:

The following programme will be carried out on the Independence Day to-morrow (Sunday):—

At 7-30 a.m. Prabhat Pheri will start from Bajaj Wadi, Station Road, and will return at the same place at 8 a.m., when the Flag salutation ceremony will be performed by Shri Gangaben Patel, the President of the Committee. Thereafter the Independence Pledge will be read out and Shri Purushottam Kanji will speak on its importance. From 9 to 10 a.m. there will be a spinning programme at Bajaj Wadi.

Throughout the day, there will be a Pheri of Khadi and National Flags.

AT VILE PARLE

Following programme has been arranged to celebrate the Independence Day at Vile Parle:—

Prabhat Pheri at 7-30 a.m.

Procession will start from Gandhi Chowk and proceed by main roads to Tejpal Bungalow.

Flag salutation and Independence Day Pledge. Mass Spinning at 8-30 a.m. at Tejpal Bungalow Compound.

National flags will be on sale throughout the day.

Bombay Students Union's Call

The Secretaries, Bombay Students' Union, write:—

We have received a programme of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee with regard to the Independence Day and a letter through Mr. M. L. Shah, the General Secretary, All-India Students' Federation, asking our co-operation. We appeal to the students to join in their hundreds the Congress functions such as: Flag hoisting at 8 a.m.; Prabhat Pheries at 6 a.m.; Procession from Dhobi Talao at 3-30 p.m.; Public meeting at Chowpatty at 6-30 p.m.

Independent of the Congress programme, the students will hold meetings in their respective hostels after flag hoisting ceremony at the Congress House and adopt the Students' Pledge as framed by the All-India Students' Convention at Delhi last year.

Call To Bhatia Students

Mr. Ramesh Gandhi, the Hon. General Secretary, the Bhatia Students' Union, writes:—

I, on bhalf of the Bhatia Students' Union, request the students to participate in the programme arranged by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for the successful celebration of 'Independence Day' tomorrow (Sunday), which is of great importance in our struggle for the National liberation.

Students wishing to sell National Flags and Buttons on the day are requested to see Mr. Ramesh Gandhi at the Congress House to-day (Saturday) between 6 and 9 p.m.

NORTH BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION

Programme for Independence Day: Procession at 7 a.m., starting from Post Office and ending at Nappoo Gardens, where flag salutation ceremony will take place at 8 a.m.

Public meeting at 5-30 p.m. at Nappoo Gardens. Mr. Sule will preside.

Student Flags will be sold on Saturday and Sunday.

'G' (DADAR) WARD CONGRESS PRESIDENT

At the meeting of the Council of Management of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee held on Thursday last Mr. Ramdeosingh R. Thakur was elected as president of the Ward Committee in the place of Mr. I. S. Patel, who has been arrested.

Independence Day In Frontier

PESHAWAR, Jan. 24.

Except for the march past in military formation by the Red Shirts, celebrations on the Congress Independence Day in the Frontier will not lose any of their spectacular character.

According to announcements made from the Provincial Congress Office, processions will be taken out on that day which would terminate in open maidans, where meetings will be held to endorse the Congress Pledge which has been slightly remodelled this year.

IN PESHAWAR

In Peshawar Khan Ali Gul Khan, President of the Frontier Provincial Satyagraha Committee, will be the central figure. He is expected to read out the Independence Pledge and also to hoist the Congress Flag.

IN KOHAT

Dr. Khan Sahib, the former Premier will visit Kohat on that day to address a meeting there, while Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan will celebrate the day somewhere in the Bannu district.

IN BANNU

At Nowshera, Mian Jaffer Shah, M.L.A., will preside over the function. All other satyagrahis, including Qazi Ataullah and Mr. Bhanjuram Gandhi, will be taking part in the celebrations in their respective constituencies.

Qazi Ataullah has completed a satyagraha tour of the Mohmand settled area and in three days he has visited over twenty villages, performing satyagraha all along the way.—A. P.

TRI-COLOUR BADGES MUST BE OF KHADI, SAYS MAHATMA

SEVAGRAM, (By Mail).

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following statement:—

I observe that in the Punjab people pay for and wear paper metallic tricolour badges. Now the tricolour has merit because of the material, that is, Khadi of which it is made and is a symbol of identification with the masses and of non-violence. Therefore badges must be made of Khadi Metal and paper badges have no value for Congressmen save as superfluous decorations. At this time of trial for us all I would expect Congressmen and those who are in sympathy with it to observe the necessary rules of conduct. No detail can be regarded as too trifling for attention. For an aggregate of details makes a principle.

Independence Day And Bombay Garhwalis

An intimation has been received by the Secretary of the Garhwali Bhratra Mandal from the Garhwal District Congress Committee advising Garhwali residents of Bombay to do their duty in respect of Independence day. It is, therefore, proposed that a general meeting of the above Mandal will be held on the 26th inst. from 12 noon to 3 p.m. in which the ways and methods of observing the Independence Day and other questions mentioned in the intimation will be discussed. The meeting will be held in Multani Dharmashala Hall, Barbhai Mohalla.

At 4 o'clock in the evening all the members of the Garhwali Bhratra Mandal will join the Independence Day procession organised by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and attend the meeting convened for the celebration of the day.

All Garhwali residents of Bombay are requested to take part in all the proceedings.

LATEST NEWS

BUCHAREST'S NIGHT OF APPALLING HORROR

BELGRADE, Jan. 25.

After five days of most confused reports from the sealed frontiers of Rumania, the fog is now lifting from the tangled events of the costly attempt at revolution there. It was, it is now clear, a straight fight between a strong body of Legionaries of the Iron Guard, led by M. Horia Sima and Gen. Petrovicescu, Former Minister of the Interior and the head of the Government, General Antonescu. The insurgents claimed that the Prime Minister was not a true friend of the Legionary in Rumania. After a bloody fighting which almost certainly has cost thousands of lives, the attempts to seize complete power fizzled out between nine and ten o'clock on Thursday morning, when the Rumanian army went into action.

APPALLING HORROR

Reliable eyewitnesses report that Wedneday night was one of appalling horror, continuous machine-gun and artillery fire coinciding with a vicious nightlong pogrom during which shops were looted and burnt in all Jewish districts of the Capital. The firing died down at dawn when hundreds of bodies were moved from the most fashionable streets and the wounded were collected by the Red Cross. For the first few days, the insurgents, puzzled by M. Horia Sima's silence and encouraged by insurgent reports from the captured Brasoc wireless station, held on tenaciously in Bucharest and the provinces.

On Thursday morning, the first edition of the legionary newspaper "Cuvantul" prematurely announced a Legionary victory. Even while this edition was selling on the streets, Gen. Antonescu sent the army into action with artillery, breaking the back of the whole revolution in 60 minutes.

Later, a special edition of the "Cuvantul" asked the Legionaries to go home as there was a virtual "Cease Fire." For another 24 hours, however, numerous rebel outposts fought to the death, Bucharest remaining a city of tragic chaos and disorder. An impressive armed parade of German forces took place without incident. Looting and persecution of Jews was continuous throughout the whole attempted revolt.

"DOWNRIGHT CRIMINAL."

Meanwhile, Gen. Antonescu branded Horia Sima as a "downright criminal" and it only remained to mop up the remaining insurgents. This is now almost completed. The new Government will have an entirely new text, but it is believed it will remain beside the axis and the foreign policy will be unaffected. Legionary leaders are reported to have disappeared while unconfirmd reports from Bulgaria that Horia Sima is already dead (an earlier Bucharest wherein Sima is stated to have been arrested). It will be some time before the truth of what is happening in Rumania is known. Telephone communications between Belgrade and Bucharest were resumed this (Saturday) morning but messages are very strictly censored.—Reuter.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICE

MARCH 1941

New York, Jan 25

Previous closing	10.45
To-day's opening	10.43
Difference	—02
To-day's closing	10.40
Difference	—05

BROACH EXPECTATION

April/May	Rs. 180
July/August	Rs. 185

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1941

Liverpool, Jan 25

Previous closing	8.29
To-day's opening	closed

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan 25

The New York cotton was slightly lower on disappointing Bombay advices, but the pressure was not heavy hence subsequent changes were very small.

Trading in March commenced at 10.43 i.e. two points lower than the last closing. Prices declined on scattered hedging and week-end liquidation but thereafter the pressure subsided and undertone looked better. Subsequently, prices further eased under renewed selling with March closing at 10.40.

The following are to day's opening ranges in New York cotton :—

March (10.42/42) 10.43/43
May (10.44/44) 10.45/45
July (10.35/35) 10.35/35

The following are opening rates on Liverpool cotton market :—

American January (8.24) closed
American March (8.32) closed
Egyptian Giza January (11.09) closed
Egyptian Giza March (11.09) closed

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Jan 25

Castorseeds Jan/Feb unquoted
Linseed Bombay Calcutta January February (£18 9/16 quoted) closed
Linseed La Plata February (£11 1/2 quoted) closed
Groundnuts Coromandal Jan/Feb (£17 1/4 quoted) closed

JUTES

Dundee January (£45) closed
Lightning (£40) closed

RUBBER

Spot (12 7/16d paid and buyers) closed
Forward January March (12 1/2d paid and buyers) closed

COLOMBO MARKET

Colombo, Jan 25

Rubber: 53 1/2 sheet and crepe. Yesterday's closing is 53 1/4 sheet and crepe. Copra 34.50, Cocoanut Oil f.o.b. 215.00 nominal.—A. P.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Jan 25

Previous closing	4.03 1/2
To day's opening	4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Jan 25

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Jan 25

T. T. London on Paris not quoted.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London, Jan 25

The following cable was received from London :—

Market is closed to-day.

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan 25

Spot (23 1/4d) closed
Forward (23 3/16d) closed

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan 25

London Gold (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan 25

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02 50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1 6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.35) 30.35
London on Shanghai (0-3 1/4 to 0-3 19/32) 0-3 1/4 to 0-3 19/32
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1 2 1/2) 1-2 to 1 2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay, Jan 25

There was no trading during the night session.

LONDON METALS

Tin (£256 1/4 buyers; £256 1/2 sellers. Steady) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) closed

CASHIER STABBED AND ROBBED OF RS. 4,000.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

Sensation was caused this afternoon in the Bangabashi Cinema, Howrah, when three Punjabis rushed to the counter and decamped with Rs. 4,000 after, it is alleged, stabbing the cashier.—United Press.

If you feel nervous, weak, run-down, if you lack sufficient energy for any physical or mental effort, it is because your body is unable to assimilate food and produce energy as fast as it is used up.

At the first sign of weakness and lack of energy take Alembic's HEMO-DRAKSO MALT. It contains ample blood-forming haemoglobin and assimilable iron reinforced with glycero-phosphates, malt extract and pepsin and the juice of choicest grapes.

New energy, new life, new vitality and power come back to you like magic. Try a bottle today. Ask your Chemist.

ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS CO. LTD. BARODA.

Alembic's

HEMO-DRAKSO-MALT

INDIA'S SUPREME TONIC FOR ALL AGES — AT ALL TIMES

MADRAS RACES

Highest Tote Dividend Of Season

MADRAS, Jan 25

Punters fared rather badly again on the Second Day of the Second Spring Meeting at Guindy this afternoon, when a card of eight events was gone through.

H. H. Sait was the only trainer to saddle two winners, while among the jockeys, J. O'Neil and West scored a double each.

No ticket being sold for the winning combination in the Treble Event, a sum of Rs. 13,701 was carried over for the next day. The daily Double Event Tote paid Rs. 353 on each winning ticket.

The following are the results :—

HEDJAZ PLATE. Division II—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Jal Dinshaw's TAJ LEBANON 8-13 Don Vincent 1
Mr B K V Sreerangappa's KANZ AL DOWLA 8-7 A G Khan 2
Mr A S Rajaram's MUQBIL-AL-KHAIR 7-12 Fakr-ud-Din 3
Mr M M Salahuddin's AL RABI 7-11 Bakeralo 4

Tote paid : Win Rs. 66. Places Rs. 20. Rs. 42 and Rs. 26.

HEDJAZ PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr G A Jasdanwala's BAHMAN 7-9 cd. 7-11 J O'Neil 1
Mr Imamdin's JABBAR 9-3 Fazal Rahman 2
Mr Syed Mehdi's HASSUN PASHA 8-9 Bowley 3
Mr Jal Dinshaw's SAYID BEG 7-12 cd. 7-13 Clarke 4

Tote paid : Win Rs. 94. Places Rs. 32. Rs. 38 and Rs. 20.

KOLHAPUR PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr W Evans' PAILANUMBER 8-13 West 1
Mrs Justice's DISCARD 8-4 Bowley 2
Rajah I Dhanrajgir's MINIVER 8-12 Baba Khan 3
Messrs P R Kerring and A C Naidu's FORMOSA 9-4 J O'Neil 4

Tote paid : Win Rs. 32. Places Rs. 14. Rs. 16 and Rs. 20.

RAJA VENUGOPAL MEMORIAL PLATE --Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr J McQuade's VALLEY MOUNT 7-10 J O'Neil 1
Mr D Greenhalgh's GAY NORA 8-13 Bowley 2
Mr S M Patel's WANGALLA 7-6 West 3
Mr W M Somasundaram's SMOKY SEA 8-8 Elliot 4

Tote paid : Win Rs. 78. Places Rs. 24. Rs. 14 and Rs. 26.

OXFORD PLATE—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr S E Fernando's JAYASIRI 8-10 Tait 1
F A Irani's COUGAR 7-11 J O'Neil 2
Mr J F D Souza's GAUL 7-8 H McQuade 3
Mr S P Wickrasingha's WARRIOR'S CALL 9-4 H Black 4

Tote paid : Win Rs. 30. Places Rs. 16 and Rs. 18.

BOBBILI CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Mrs E Dara Cowasji's HAISAN 8-0 West 1
Brigadier R C R Hill and Mrs T Hill's HAFIZ 7-7 Shanker 2
Mr N Rupchand's HASHIM 8-11 H McQuade 3
Rajah I Dhanrajgir's FAHAD PASHA 8-10 Baba Khan 4

Tote paid : Win Rs. 304. Places Rs. 76, Rs. 104 and Rs. 24.

Hafiz won race by a short head but on an objection raised by the rider of Haisan for boring, which was upheld by stewards, the race was awarded to Haisan and Hafiz was placed second.

KEMPTON PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr A Svamvur's CLUMN TWO 9-4 Cook 1
Mrs P T Harrison's HONOR M 9-2 West 2
Mrs M Jayawickrame's GOLD GILL 9-2 H Black 3
Mrs C N Reed's DANNY BOY 9-4 Clarke 4

Tote paid : Rs. 44. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 18 and Rs. 38.

HOCKEY MATCH IN AID OF RAILWAYS' WAR FUNDS

The following teams will participate in the Hockey match to be played in aid of the Railways' War Funds to-day (Sunday) on the Hockey Association Grounds, Bombay, at 5 p.m. :—

BOMBAY.

1. H. S. Lynn, (Young Sports).
2. Edmund D'Souza (Young Sports)
3. O. Ferreira (St. Xavier's).
4. G. M. Khan (Young Sports)
5. F. Brewin (Customs) Capt.
6. W. Fernandes (Lusitanians).
7. Norman Fernandes (Lusitanians)
8. B. G. Gardner (B.E.S.T.)
9. Nasir (Customs)
10. J. Pinto (Customs).
11. Gregory Fernandes (Young Sports)

Reserves :—

1. F. Correa ('Times')
2. F. D'Gama (Lusitanians)
3. Egbert D'Souza (St. Xavier's)
4. Ismail Khan (Young Sports)

COMBINED RAILWAYS

1. A. De Sales, B. B. and C. I.
2. V. Alexander B. B. and C. I.
3. Arnold Pereira B. B. and C. I.
4. D. K. Agre B. B. and C. I.
5. W. Marsh G. I. P.
6. S. D'Souza B. B. and C. I.
7. W. Gaitely, G. I. P.
8. A. Hakim G. I. P.
9. A. Latif G. I. P.
10. Austin Pereira B. B. and C. I.
11. J. Tellis G. I. P.

Reserves :—

1. E. Bocarro G. I. P.
2. P. Dawson G. I. P.
3. L. Woodcock B. B. and C. I.

CALCUTTA RACES

Fair Day For The Public

CALCUTTA, Jan 25

The following are the results of the Calcutta Races, Spring Meeting, First Day run on January 25 :—

THE BRIGHTON HURDLE PLATE—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

Mr S K Bhatter's DINKUM DIAMOND 10-9 Scarlett 1
Mr F C J Stenart's AZRU 11-7 Sharp 2
Mrs J H Goswell and Mr C H Heape's SILVER PARADE 9-2 Ralston 3
Mr J G Siewert's DUTY TAX 9-8 Baker 4

Tote paid : Win Rs. 34. Places Rs. 12/8, Rs. 13/8 and Rs. 14/8.

THE BEVERLEY PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs M M Salahuddin and G M Hasan-ali's METAT 9-0 Ermer 1
Mr R R Haddow's HARLEGUINADE 8-0 Dummett 2
Mrs E H Sayres' CYMBELINE 8-13 Ayres 3
Messrs S R Varma and Narayan Raja's OLD ALE 8-7 Scarlett 4

Tote paid : Win Rs. 39/8 Places Rs. 21, Rs. 59 and Rs. 36/8

THE BEVERLEY PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs K Basu, W Withall and F Carpenter's PORT ROYAL 8-13 Traffone 1
Mr R R Haddow's KINKAJOU 7-12 Sharp 2
Messrs S R Varma and Narayan Raja's LITTLE MAIDEN 7-9 Lott 3
Mrs M T Bewes' DROICHEAD NUA 7-8 Harris 4

Tote paid : Win Rs. 50. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 27/8 and Rs. 27/8.

THE DOUETIL MEMORIAL CUP—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr F Collingwood's LITTLE ABBOT 8-10 Ayres 1
Mr A Gujdhur's DARK TOLLY 9-4 Stead 2
Mr A O Brown's PRESIDENT'S PUTTER 9-2 Sharp 3
Sir David Ezra's FELIBRIGE 9-0 Marland 4

Tote paid : Win Rs. 27. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 16/8 and Rs. 11 1/2.

THE CARLISLE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mrs Edgar's SIDE HILL 7-13 N Harris 1*
Messrs E Springfield and P Davis' JUSTICE 7-7 Higson 1*
Mr A H C Rostron's DAM 8-9 Sharp 3
Mrs S Poddar's MOUNTAIN CRY 7-7 Stead 4

*Dead-heat.

Tote paid : Win Rs. 88/8, on Side Hill and Rs. 75 on Justice. Places Rs. 45 on Sidehill, Rs. 49/8 on Justice and Rs. 55.

THE CARLISLE PLATE. Division III—Distance 6 furlongs.

Raja of Nazargunj's TOURNAMENT 8-0 Ayres 1
Mr M M Galstaun's MOOSE 8-7 Ermer ... 2
Mr A Gujadhur's ADAM'S EVE 8-8 Foy 3
Sir Darcy Lindsay's THE HEIRESS 7-6 Stead 4

Tote paid : Win Rs. 235. Places Rs. 69/8. Rs. 33/8 and Rs. 60.

THE FIRST CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

Mrs Susan Sopher's WINGED TIGER 8-4 Brown 1
Sir David Ezra's PHILISTINE 9-6 Marland 2
Messrs N D Gye and W H Batty's FASCINATED 9-7 Marrs 3
Mr H M Thaddeus' SUNNY KENT 7-8 Lott 4

Tote paid : Win Rs. 69. Places Rs. 25, Rs. 82 and Rs. 27.

THE CARLISLE PLATE.—Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mrs N Hickies' SAGONE 8-3 Adley 1
Mr N D Bagrees' AIR MINDED 8-1 Harris 2
Major J J Hilliards' NAVAN BOY 7-11 Stead 3
Mr H Edwards' MERRY CONCEIT 8-10 Ermer 4

Tote paid : Win Rs. 37. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 29/8 and Rs. 24/8.

Double Tote : 103 tickets paid each Rs. 193.

Treble Tote : On the first combination, namely, Metat, Side Hill and Tournament, there was no ticket, but on the second combination namely, Metat, Justice and Tournament, there was one ticket paid Rs. 25,542.

Mysore Olympics

BANGALORE, Jan. 25.

The Y. M. C. A. retained the Institutional Championship in the Mysore Olympic Competitions which concluded this evening.

The Y. M. C. A. scored 52 points, followed by A. F. I. and Wiltshire Regiment with 26 points each, St. Joseph's Indian High School 19 and Mysore State Police 15.

C. W. Kuttappa, who was the only representative of the Mysore State Police distinguished himself by winning the first place in three events and was solely responsible for all points to the credit of his institution.—A. P.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

In to-day's (Sunday's) programme on Medium wave, instead of the item "B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra", (timed for 10 to 10-45 p.m.), the following item will be broadcast : Vocal and Violin recital by Dr. Arnold Bake (Tenor) Violet Waring (Violin) with Cornalia Bake (Piano). It will be relayed from Delhi.

JAMMU, Jan. 24.—His Highness's Government has ordered that the export of maize and its derivatives is prohibited henceforth from Kashmir Province till further orders.—A. P.

On The Air

SUNDAY, JANUARY 26.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. **Delhi Radio Orchestra.** 5-5 **Yamuna Sane.** 5-20 **Saidullah Butt.** 5-30 **P. S. Mukerji.** 5-40 **Ramanand Sharma.** 6-15 **Zinda Hasan.** 6-30 Jawab Men. 6-45 For Villagers only. 7-45 Zohra Bai. 8 Ramanand Sharma. 8-20 It has happened, or Delhi Radio Orchestra. 8-25 Hira Bai Barodkar. 8-50 Next week's programmes. 9-45 Zinda Hasan. 10 Zohra Bai. 10-15 Jaijaiwanti on the Sarangi. 10-25 Hira Bai Barodkar.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Indira Wadker. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Saz. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Sound-News. 9-15 **Chitrapat Sangit.** 9-45 Ghulam Rasool. 10-30 The Literary Court-Martial. 11 Bai Gangu Bai. 12 Nnon Bombay Radio Orchestra. 12-10 p.m. **Purushottam Solankurkar.** 12-25 **Your Favourites.** 12-35 A I R Qawwali Party. 12-45 Jaltarang solo. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Binati. 1-10 **Rambhau Ashtekar.** 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Ghulam Rasool. 5-20 Vichitra Been. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 **Purushottam Solankurkar.** 5-55 **Naghma on Sarinda.** 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 M. Tufail. 6-25 Instrumental duets. 6-35 Rambhau Ashtekar. 6-55 Bachubhai and Biniwale. 7-5 Sindhi song. 7-15 Geets. 7-25 Talk of the town. 7-30 Surrendranath (Film Star). 7-50 Instrumental duet. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the Day. 8-30 The Week in Sport: Talk. 8-45 A Gujarati News-Play. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in Eng. 9-30 B B C news relay. 10 B B C Symphony Orchestra.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Sentimental songs. 8-15 Ghazals from the Grooves. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bom. 1. 8-40 Ghulam Rasool. 8-50 Dilruba solo 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

10-30 a.m. to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Rajen Sarkar: Clarionet. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bom. 1

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Vyas: Gujarati Geet. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Bhakt Kabir's Bhajan. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bom. 1. 7-15 Interval

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-55 p.m. As in Bom. 1. 7-55 Bai Gangu Bai. 8-25 to 9 As in Bom. 1. 9 Surrendranath. 9-15 Purushottam. 9-25 Bai Gangu Bai. 9-50 The Bom. Radio Orchestra. 10 Nahin Magar Han: A comedy in Hindustani. 10-30 Rambhau Astekar.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. Bimal Dutt. 5-15 Ajit Coomar Saha: Violin recital. 5-25 Geeta Ganguli. 5-40 Bimal Dutt. 5-50 Gan-O-Bajna. 6-6 Church Service. 7-20 Kamal Das Gupta. 7-40 Instrumental Duet. 7-50 Kamal Das Gupta. 8 Jnanendra Prosad Goswami. 8-20 Instrumental duet. 8-30 Jnanendra Prosad Goswami. 9 Towards Victory. 1. 10 The Calcutta Symphony Orchestra.

Hyderabad Programme

5-30 p.m. Miss P. N. Iyengar—Carnatic music. 5-50 Roshan Ali. 6-05 Mrs. Manorma Bai Devgi. 6-25 Roshan Ali. 6-40 Miss V. S. Chari—Carnatic music. 7-30 Urdu Rubaieyat by Mr. A. Husain. 7-45 Mrs. Manorma Bai Devgi. 8-45 Mrs. Manovina Deogi. 9 "Fitrat"—Opera by Sahebzada M. M. K. Maikash.

B. B. C. Programme

4-12 to 10-5 a.m, 25.39, 25.53 and 31.32 metres; 4-10 p.m. 13.93 and 16.86 m.: from 7-30 to midnight 19.82, 25.53 and 31.55 m.

16-30 News. 17 Weekly Prog. 17-15 J. Payne Dance Orch. 17-30 American Comment. 17-45 Reginald King Quartet. 18-10 F. Durbridge's Thriller etc. 18-30 News. 19-00 J. Pougnet, Violin; D. Gomm, Harpsichord. 19-30 Hind. Prog. on GSG and GSF. 20-00 Weekly prog. 20-15 Talk: People of Britain. 20-30 In Town. 21-00 Service. 21-30 News.

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS.

Bombay: Jan. 25.

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	31	12	0
Highest	32	0	0
Lowest	31	8	0
Closing	31	9	0
Groundnuts February—			
Opening	26	8	0
Highest	26	10	0
Lowest	26	7	0
Closing	26	8	0
Cottonseeds January—			
Opening	20	0	0
Highest	20	8	0
Lowest	20	0	0
Closing	20	2	0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	18	11	3
Highest	18	12	3
Lowest	18	10	0
Closing	18	10	0
Groundnuts May—			
Opening	27	2	0
Highest	27	4	0
Lowest	27	0	6
Closing	27	8	0

Share Bazar Quietly Steady

NARROW TRADING WITH SCATTERED BUSINESS EITHER SIDE

Undertone Good And Disposition To Await Developments

Bombay: Jan. 25.

The issue of the Second Defence Loan at 3 per cent by the Government of India induced moderate investment support in the Gilt-edged market and prices hardened. The loan will be freely subscribed as the money market is easy and large sums of money are lying idle awaiting employment. Thus the new loan will find active support from investors and there being slightly improved demand 3 1/2 per cent Govt. Paper was quoted at Rs. 95/2.

The Share Bazar was fairly steady and the issue of the second Defence Loan gives hopes that the Government will continue the present financial policy. Moreover it is believed that a portion of the Government expenditure will be met by borrowing and to this extent there will be no increase in taxation.

Industrial shares ruled fairly steady and trading was limited. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The tone was steady.

Stocks drifted minor fractions either way on the Wall-St. Exchange on Friday and the session closed steady. Buyers were timid owing to growing fears of rising wages and costs and the possibility of Government price controls U. S Steel shares declined 1/8 at 66 3/4 and Anaconda Copper Mining shares declined 1/8 at 25 1/4 dollars.

The local market was quietly steady with a limited business Trading for the next month will begin from Wednesday the 29th inst. and there was less desire to operate.

Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs. 1885 and advanced to Rs. 1892 but declined to Rs. 1880. Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 367. Bombay Dyeing shares after declining to Rs. 1058 rallied to Rs. 1062.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay: Jan. 25.

Bombay Dyeing (1062/8) 1068 1065 1067 1060 1062 1058 1061
Century (366) 369/8 370 367 368/8
Central India (291/8) 293 292
Kohinoor (382/8) 386 385 383
New Great (408) 411 410 411 408 406
Simplex (100) 101 100
Swadeshi (264) 266 264 262/8
Associated Cement (136/8) 136/12 137 136/4 137 136/12
Andhra (1640) 1640
Tramway Ordinary (132) 132
Tata Hydro (177) 177
Tata Power (1545) 1545 1535
Tata Steel Defd (1875) 1885 1892 1885 1887 1877
Tata Steel Ordinary (366/8) 369 368 367
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (149/8) 149/8 149/4
Bellapur (205/8) 206
Bombay Steam (305) 305
Bombay Burma (521/4) 523 525 522

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, Jan. 25.

		Rs.	as.
100	Ahm. Advance	265	0
250	BOMBAY DYEING	1061	4
100	CENTURY	368	8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	292	0
100	COLABA	169	0
100	Coorla	100	8
250	David	30	0
250	Dawn	342	8
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.	0	8
100	FINLAY	172	0
100	GOKAK	204	0
1000	Hindustan	1905	0
100	Indore	45	0
100	Khatau	140	0
100	KOHINOOR	383	0
250	LAXMI	523	12
100	MORARJI	211	0
250	Model	75	8
50	MYSORE	112	0
200	NEW GREAT	406	0
100	Oosmanshahi	N 46	0
100	Phoenix	255	0
25	Sassoon Silk	85	6
1000	Sholapur	2665	0
50	SIMPLEX	00	8
100	SWADESHI	100	0
100	SWAN	158	0
500	Vishnu	1262	8
1000	Western	1050	0

BANKS

50-100	BARODA	105	12
25-50	CENTRAL	43	12
500	IMPERIAL	1567	8
125-500	Imp. Contrys.	384	6
50-100	India	142	8
100	RESERVE BANK	105	4
5	UNION	6	8

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	136	12

INSURANCE

100	Empire	605	0
15-100	JUPITER	13	4
20	Mercantile	63	0
15-75	NEW INDIA	41	14
200	Oriental	3905	0
10-50	Vulcan	8	2

ELECTRIC

100	AHMD. OLD	172	8
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1640	0
10	AJMER	11	11 6
50	BOMBAY TRAM	132	0
100	Bombay Suburban	181	4
10	Broach	13	6
100	Karachi	215	0
100	Poona	215	0
100	Surat	173	12
100	TATA HYDRO	177	0
1000	TATA POWER	1535	0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	990	0
100	C. Province	102	0
100	Dhond Baramati	102	0
100	Gujarat K. D.	104	0
100	Mandra Bhon	101	0
100	Pachora Jamner	60	0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	104	0
500	Tapti Valley	692	8

MININGS

9	Burma Coporation	5	4 6
8sh.	Indian Copper	2	2 6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	30	12
10	SHIVRAJPUR	36	8
30	TATA STEEL DEF.	1877	8
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	367	0
10	Steel Corporation	18	12

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOK	536	4
10	Air Service	N 4	8
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	205	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	N 590	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	305	0
125	B. BURMA	522	8
50	B. Burma Cont.	179	6
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-5	6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	87	8
100	IND. BLEACHING	117	0
50	Ind. Invest. Trust	46	6
100	Ind. Radio Def.	462	8
100	Indian Radio Ord.	455	0
100	Port Canning	85	0
30	PREMIER CON.	94	8
15	SCINDIA	20	2
25	Tata Oil	41	0

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1535	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	300	0
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	78	0
5	p.c. Cent. India (T.F.)	625	0
6	1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 1st	117	0
6	1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	110	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	155	0
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1577	8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	215	0
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	149	4
7	p.c. Vishnu	730	0

DEBENTURES

3	3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	4
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	102	0
4	p.c. Bom Telephone	52	0
5	p.c. Sholapur	76	6
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	101	4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 25.

2 3/4 per cent 1948-52 Loan 96-8
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 95-2
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 101-5
3 per cent 1951/54 Bonds 98-8
3 per cent 1963/65 Loan 93-11
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 102-1
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 108-1
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 104-8
3 per cent War Bonds 100-4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 113

TAX FREE LOANS.

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 112-5
4 per cent 1953/65 Mysore 114-8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 125

CORPORATION DEBENTURES.

4 per cent B P T 1974 108
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107-8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 116
6 per cent M Deb 1954 127
6 per cent K P T 1956 127

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: Jan. 25.

LONDON:—
B C. RATES:—
T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 24th July
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 24th July.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 24th July
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 two months
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 332 3/4
Bank's buying T T 329 3/4
Bank's buying D D 328
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 81 1/4 nominal.
Bank's buying T T 77 nominal
Bank's buying 60 days 76 1/4 nominal
JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 86 3/4
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/4
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 21 1/2
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4
CROSS RATES:—
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/32 25th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/3 19/32 25th inst.
New York/London 4.03 1/2 24th inst.
London/Java 7.58/62 24th inst.
London/New York 4.02 1/2-3 1/2 24th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.30/40 24th inst.
London/Stockholm 16.85/95 24th inst.
London/Japan 1/2 1/2 24th inst.
London/Canada 4.43/47 24th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet near. Steady forward.
Gold £8/8/0 24th inst
Silver London Ready 23 1/4 24th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 3/16 24th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 23rd inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 24th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 24th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money Call:—Small enquiry.
3 months 1/2 per cent.
6 months 3/4 per cent.
Tone:—Very easy

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Jan. 25.

The market opened higher in sympathy with an improved tone in the cotton market but later price movements showed an easier trend on lack of buying support. Tata Deferreds which closed at 1832/8 yesterday opened at 1840 and after touching 1845 declined to 1830 closing slightly better at 1833/12. Tata Ordinaries were quoted Rs. 2 higher at 366 in the beginning but later were marked down to 363. In Textiles Bombay Dyeings declined from 1035 to 1027/8. Indian Irons were firmer at 31/2 at the opening but later eased off to 30/10.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—
Tata Deferreds (1832/8) 1840 45 30 33/12
Tata Ordinaries (363) 365 63 63/8 63.

Tata Ordinary 363 Tata Deferred 1833/12, Indian Iron 30/10 Bombay Dyeing 1027/8, Century 355, Central India 281/4, Kohinoor 370, Associated Cement 133, Bombay Burma 517/8, Scindia Steam 20/2, Tata Hydro 174/8, Reserve Bank 105/4 Imperial Bank F P 1570, Central Bank 43/10, Bank of India 142/8, 3 1/2 per cent Paper 95/1.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay: Jan. 25.

Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8/8/0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03½ at London and 4.03½ at N. Y. London spot silver was 1/16d down at 23 1/4d and forward quotation was raised 1/16d at 23-3/16d. The market was steady with little business. New York spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was 3 5/16. London Bombay spot silver parity was Rs. 62/1/6 and forward parity was Rs. 61/15. The local market was fairly steady with a moderate business.

Quotations were as under:—

	Gold	Silver
Ready	Rs. 42 1 6	63 2 0
Maha	Rs. 42 1 9	63 0 0

Sovereigns: Rs. 28/7.

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay: Jan. 25.

Yellow metal sheet ..... Rs. 65/0
Copper sheets ..... Rs. 80/8
Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: Jan. 25.

Following a further rise of 4 pts in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 182/4 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 183 on scattered buying. At this level there was scattered realising and prices reacted to Rs. 182/8. The tone of the market was steady and now it is being realised that the underlying position of cotton is healthy.

Later there was increased realising and Broach A/M declined to Rs. 181/4, but rallied to Rs. 181/12. The market finally closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

F G M G	Broach April/May	Rs. 180/12
F G M G	Broach July/August	Rs. 185/8
Fine M G	Oomra March	Rs. 148/12
Fine M G	Oomra May	Rs. 150/12
F G M G	Bengal March	Rs. 125/8
F G M G	Bengal May	Rs. 126/4

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool: Jan. 24.

	UPPERS.	GIZA No. 2
Spot	11.09—2	12.10—1
January	10.40—0	11.09—1
March	10.41—0	11.08—1
May	10.45—0	11.08—1
July	10.50—0	11.08—1
November	10.45—0	11.10—1

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below Liverpool May 414 penny points at Ex. 1/6
Broach J/A below Liverpool July 404 penny points at Ex. 1/6
Broach A/M below New York May 344 cent pts at Ex. 331
Broach J/A below New York July 317 cent pts at Ex. 331

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay: Jan. 24.

		Highest	Lowest	Closing at 5 p.m.
Broach	A/M	182 1/2	178	181 3/4
Broach	J/A	187 1/4	183 1/2	186 1/2
Oomra	D/J	151 1/4	147 1/2	151
Oomra	March	150 1/2	147	150 1/4
Oomra	May	152 1/2	148 3/4	152 1/4
Bengal	D/J	127 1/4	124 1/2	127 1/4
Bengal	March	126 1/2	123 1/2	126 1/4
Bengal	May	127 1/4	124 1/4	126 3/4

WHEAT & LINSEED

Bombay: Jan. 25.

Linseed	May	5	0 6
Wheat	January	4	9 0
Wheat	May	3	15 3

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay: Jan. 25

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt—
Shipment December Rs. 8/12 F.B.H.
Shipment March Rs. 8/10 F.B.H.
Indian Sugars Ready—
Ready ordinary Rs. 14/5 to 14/10
Ready large grain Rs. 14/11 to 15/12
Tone:—Steady

LONDON SEEDS

London: Jan. 24.

Rozario Santa Fe 20/4 1/2 Jan/Feb quoted
Barletta Russo not quoted
South Australian 26 Jan/Feb quoted.

LONDON RUBBER

London: Jan. 24.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. 13-7/16 buyers.

Sports Jottings From Here — And There

PENTANGULAR FOR PENTANGULAR: A FRESH SUGGESTION

By J. C. MAITRA

The more I discuss the question of abolition of the present Pentangular Tournament of Bombay with people the more I feel convinced of my grounds. To my greatest surprise I have found a new convert in Dr. Mehellashah E. Pavri, the celebrated Parsi Cricketer. He has been a life-long supporter of the present form of Bombay's Cricket Festival. There are few people in Bombay as staunchly wedded to the communal Tournament as Dr. Pavri is. In his old age one would have considered him "beyond redemption." But when I met the old Doctor at the Parsi Gymkhana the other day, I found him in a different frame of mind altogether. He had a copy of the "Times of India" in his hand. "Have you read the 'Current Topics' of today," he asked me, pointing out the Leaderette on Mr. Jinnah's exhortation to the Muslim students.

MR. JINNAH'S OUTBURST

As everybody will remember, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the President of the Muslim League, while presiding over a Sports function at the Cooperage last week-end, enjoined the Muslim students assembled there to consider themselves "Muslims First." The discipline which sports teach must be harnessed for the benefit of the Muslim community as a whole, he emphasized. Dr. Pavri agreed that this sentiment was bound to undermine the true instincts and tenets of sport. Of course Dr. Pavri was careful enough to remind me that the old Quadrangular of the recent Pentangular has never inculcated this extreme form of communalism.

CODE FOREIGN TO SPORT

It was a healthy rivalry between the communities concerned and there was never an untoward incident between the players of the contending parties. They played the game in a friendly spirit, although their supporters have sometimes exhibited a certain amount of heat and jealousy, culminating in scuffles and squabbles. It is most unfortunate, the Doctor said, that the rivalries of the political field have been let loose on the sporting arena. It will do no good to our sport he agreed. Need I add that Mr. Jinnah has rendered our sport a distinct disservice by preaching to the Young Muslim students a maxim which is altogether foreign to the code of sport.

GENERAL BATTLE-CRY

A natural corollary to Mr. Jinnah's exhortation is an outburst in the same tone by Mr. V. D. Savarkar, the President of the Hindu Mahasabha, or by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, the Harijan leader. It will not be at all surprising to us if in the next few days we hear Mr. Savarkar or Dr. Ambedkar shouting "Hindus First" or "Harijans First." I doubt if the Parsis or the Christians will keep quiet thereafter. The Indian atmosphere may then become surcharged with the various cries which the communal leaders may consider worth shouting about. Our sporting arena, like the political field, will soon be converted into a veritable Bear Garden.

DISMAL PROSPECTS

Anybody with the slightest interest for sport cannot look at this development with equanimity or passivity. It now devolves on all our sportsmen, irrespective of their caste or creed, to steer clear of this big pit-fall, if they wish to save Indian sport from complete ruination. With a national outlook before them, they are gradually advancing towards international honours. They have already attained an unique distinction in the field of hockey. Other honours may come to them in the near future. But once we are divided amongst ourselves, all our hopes and aspirations will recede into the background and we will remain as backward and downtrodden as ever.

SERIOUS CONCERN

With all respect to Mr. Jinnah's greatness, I must submit that he is leading his community —nay, India—to a labyrinth of death and destruction. The path of progress in the sporting field cannot lie through the air-tight compartments of communalism and separatism. All must work together and proceed together to reach the same goal of India's Championship in the domain of world sport. Does Mr. Jinnah want that we should close down all our national and provincial associations, so that communal bodies may spring up and have a full play? I cannot imagine a worse prospect than this! All those who have the true interests of Indian sport at heart need to ponder over it with all the concentration of mind they can command.

DR. PAVRI'S WELCOME

Fortunately to my agreeable surprise I found the good old Doctor in an excellent mood. He welcomed the suggestion for the Zone Pentangular. But when I told him that I had changed the scheme to a Pentangular—particularly to suit Bombay, he cordially approved of it. There will be a Central Zone, I explained, with Bombay and if necessary Maharashtra, as the centre of selection. This will give the local players ample scope and the fans will have enough interest to enthuse over. "That is an excellent idea", Dr. Pavri remarked. Bombay will have as much prominence in it as it deserves. If they are good enough they will be able to last till the end and even win the Championship.

RANJI TROPHY'S LIMITATIONS

Isn't it a greater glory to Bombay, the home of Indian Cricket, to win the Championship from the combined forces of the rest of India than to carry away the Ranji Trophy, which is after all a tournament between various Provincial or State associations? Of course the Ranji Trophy is good in its own way. It is helping to develop the game in every part of India and it is increasing in popularity every year. But, owing to its necessary limitations, it cannot take the place of the present Pentangular. Once Bombay is knocked out of it, all local interest ceases in it more or less. That is why even the final matches in the tournament have not caused much enthusiasm when staged in Bombay.

CENTRAL ZONE

The Zone Pentangular, as we may call it now, has all the ingredients which the present carnival possesses without its communal character. All the star players from different parts of the country will be gathered here and they will represent the Zones they come from. Now the West Zone, with Bombay and Maharashtra cut off to form the Central Zone, will consist of Baroda, Gujarat, Western India States, Nawanagar and Sind. Who can say that these divisions will not put forth formidable teams? With the migration of players that is going on since the inauguration of the Inter-provincial tournament, no Zone will remain weak or unbalanced. The parity will become more pronounced after the Zone Pentangular comes into being.

IMPORTANCE MAINTAINED

After the support I have been promised by Dr. Pavri I feel more encouraged for the future. It is a very difficult thing for a confirmed communalist like the old Doctor—I am only using the term in the restricted sense of the tournament—to change his views in the later stage of his life. The fact that he has done so fills me with renewed hope. It may not be long before others fall into line with him. I am glad to note that my suggestion that the present Pentangular Committee should sponsor the Zone Pentangular has found general approval. Nobody wants our premier gymkhanas to lose their prominent positions in the sporting life of Bombay. What, however, we expect them to do is to lead our sporting life through healthy channels.

PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT

It is now time for them to take up the question immediately. It will not do to wait and keep the matter pending till the last moment. It demands serious and earnest consideration. It will be a thousand times better to try the Zone Pentangular now—when the mass psychology is all in its favour—than at a sedate hour when the atmosphere will brook no innovation. There is every possibility of the new tournament catching on at this critical stage of our history—nay, the history of the world. Once it is implanted on a firm footing, nothing on earth would be able to throw it off. I would, therefore, earnestly appeal to the Pentangular Committee to direct their serious attention on this problem. If they take courage in both hands, the solution will not baffle them.

SERVICE TO INDIA

If, on the other hand, they procrastinate and lie in hopes for a successful Pentangular on the old basis this year, they might fail again. With the political and communal situation growing worse in the country, the chances are that people will become more antagonistic towards the communal tournament than ever before. Even a last minute "Coup d'Etat" may upset the apple-cart of fundamental miscalculations. It will be a wiser policy to avoid the uncertainty of the weather than fall into the maelstrom again. The Zone Pentangular guarantees them a security which they can safely bank on, and they would be foolish to ignore. But more than that I would lay stress on the magnitude of the service they would render to the nation by abolishing the communal tournament and instituting the territorial competition in its place. I sincerely hope they will not throw this golden opportunity away.

Silver Jubilee celebration of Morarjee Gokuldas Mill Workers' Society, Bombay, was held on Sunday last when Mr. N. M. Joshi presided and distributed the prizes. Photo shows Mr. Nandlal Mehta, Chairman of the Society, reading the report.

FREE PRESS, LIBERTY'S BULWARK

(Continued from Page 6)

to work for its destruction, but rather in members of the unit who betray their fellows.

What happens to a people and its press when freedom is gone? How far does totalitarian rule succeed in making mental automatons of its subjects?

"Existence under a dictatorship is a different psychological condition; the changes are not external only, but the inner life changes too. Thought changes, with the lack of free expression and writing, and gradually, the whole character of the people is altered."

Robbed of its mental initiative, a people must sooner or later acquiesce in its thought processes, willingly, unwillingly or unconsciously.

"In the totalitarian state the press is nothing but an instrument of propaganda. In Europe the free press disappeared overnight when Fascism and Nazism came into power. There was no transition period, no gradual curtailing of privileges.

"But I don't think the German or Italian people even yet have any illusion that the press is not guided by the Government.

"They read between the lines, and try to guess what the truth is."

It is when fear enters the lives of a nation's citizens that the danger of totalitarianism is upon it, Dr. Mann said. Dictatorship is essentially based on terror. The press can be in fear long before any actual control is exercised over it, so that its freedom may be surrender in effect even before it is lost in actuality.

Effectiveness of the control-by-fear method may be the secret of Joseph Goebbels' reported boast that he doesn't have to give orders; editors of German papers know what to do.

One effect of the spread of totalitarianism through Europe, Dr. Mann stated, is that the best of the Europeans are coming to America, as the last great stronghold of Democracy and freedom. These traditions, though not static, must be preserved, partly so that we may continue to serve as an intellectual heaven.

"My general opinion", he said, "is that democracy is a changing thing in a changing world. It is adding social elements, which is important if we decide to defend it. It must become more economic, rather than political....a matter of economic justice.

"The main thing is to distinguish between socal democracy and any form of totalitarianism. If Fascism should come to America, it will come in the name of Freedom, through false friends.

"We all in Germany realized that democracy was killed with the instruments of democracy!.... through the use of a free republican constitution."

LIMITS TO FREEDOM SEEN

Paradoxically, the preservation of freedom makes it impossible to grant absolute freedom to all, he added. To protect freedom from itself we must enforce restrictions under certain circumstances, on those who would destroy freedom. They are the mortal enemies of democracy. We may call them Communists, or Fascists; they are the extremists who hate Democracy above all else.

Free discussion is one of the privileges that must be somewhat limited. It is unthinkable, Dr. Mann said, to imagine the same unrestricted arguments of Communists for the overthrow of Government being permitted in Hyde Park with England at war as were allowed before the war. Such regulation is necessary for the greater good of democracy.

Similarly, it should not be possible for an outspoken resident proponent of National Socialism to speak in opposition to the defence policies of this government. Freedom of speech should not extend to such attempted intervention.

But where to draw the line—and how to draw the line, in the face of that self-same Bill of Rights—presents a "very difficult problem."

"We're having a world civil war", Dr. Mann declared. "People are not so much influenced by patriotic ideas as by nearly religious fervour; freedom and truth on one side, and force and bombs on the other.

"The most important development of the time", he concluded, "is the coming union of the English-speaking world; the British Commonwealth of Nations, and the United States. I have a strong belief in the future of the English language is the coming universal tongue."

Printed Word Greatest Factor In National Freedom

(Continued from Page 6)

and walled off, in so far as the ingenuity of terroristic dictatorships makes that possible, from news.

When Abdul Hamid was Emperor of Turkey two members of royal family were officially murdered one evening. The Turkish press said next day that by a singular coincidence both of them had succumbed to fever the night before.

That is the sort of news population of European and Asiatic despotisms get nowadays.

THE TRUTH CURES EVILS

Fortunately it is impossible to impose propaganda upon readers as news when they know that the press is controlled by the Government.

When the press is free a fair amount of propaganda may get into it and be mistaken for news, but when it is not free its readers have no confidence in anything in it, even anything which is true. If the two royal Turks who were smothered to death for reasons of State had died of epizootic the same night, readers of Turkish papers would not have believed a truthful report.

And truth is the sun cure for many social evils. Where men can say what they like about what they don't like they can do what they like about it, provided they can persuade a majority to their way of thinking. That is the sum of the freedom with which men have been blessed or could be blessed.

The heart, the core, the kernel, of freedom is, therefore, the freedom which is exemplified in the American press to-day.

That was what Thomas Jefferson had in mind when he said that if it should be necessary to make a choice between government without newspapers and newspapers without government he would choose newspapers.

FREE PRESS PROMOTES TRADE.

Our entire system of regulatory law, the principle of which is that the strong shall not prey too much, too often, too freely, upon the weak, although, surely, they may get some benefits from being strong, is founded in freedom of newspapers to yell bloody murder, if they so rate the high crime, misdemeanour or misstep of a

(Continued On Page 39)

READ HOW THIS BOMBAY MAN KNOCKED TEN YEARS OFF HIS AGE:—

Constipation Ended, Rheumatism Gone —He feels 20 Years Younger. *"Having taken Kruschen Salts regularly for six months. I should like to be able to proclaim its excellence and beneficial results from the housetops. Although for seven years I suffered continually from constipation, dizziness, rheumatism and backache, I am now as fit as I was 20 years ago. I am 65, and have never felt so well."* A. P., Matunga, Bombay.

GET 'THAT KRUSCHEN FEELING'

says Father Kruschen. **Life is what your stomach makes it! How can you expect to keep smiling, to look or feel your best, when constipation is spreading poisons through your system? When your kidneys are slowed up in passing poisons out of your body?**

Take a look at Father Kruschen. Always full of life. Always sees the bright side of things. A young man still, in spite of his years. And why? Because he takes Kruschen Salts. Kruschen Salts keep his stomach acting regularly, his liver and kidneys working properly.

It's so easy. Take 'the little daily dose' in your early morning cup of tea. Goodbye to lie-abed feelings, bad temper, early evening lassitude! You'll have "that Kruschen feeling" instead.

Kruschen Salts is taken by millions of people throughout the world. Why shouldn't you join that happy band? Get a bottle of Kruschen to-day, and start to-morrow morning.

YOU TOO CAN HAVE THAT *Kruschen* FEELING

PUZZLES and PASTIMES

Jumbled Menu

"WHAT would you like for dinner, dear?" Mrs. Sharpe asked her husband this morning.

"Give me a moment, and I'll tell you," he replied. Sitting down with paper and pencil, he quickly produced the following:

Makebslidecofah
Gracamatinuanori
Hacpins
Wsnigucttithelchenfrresde
Alepeepidsihey
Fecidecoef

Mrs. Sharpe was not taken aback by what she read. She was used to this sort of thing from her puzzlist husband. After he had gone she went to work with a pencil and found what he wanted for dinner. Do you know?

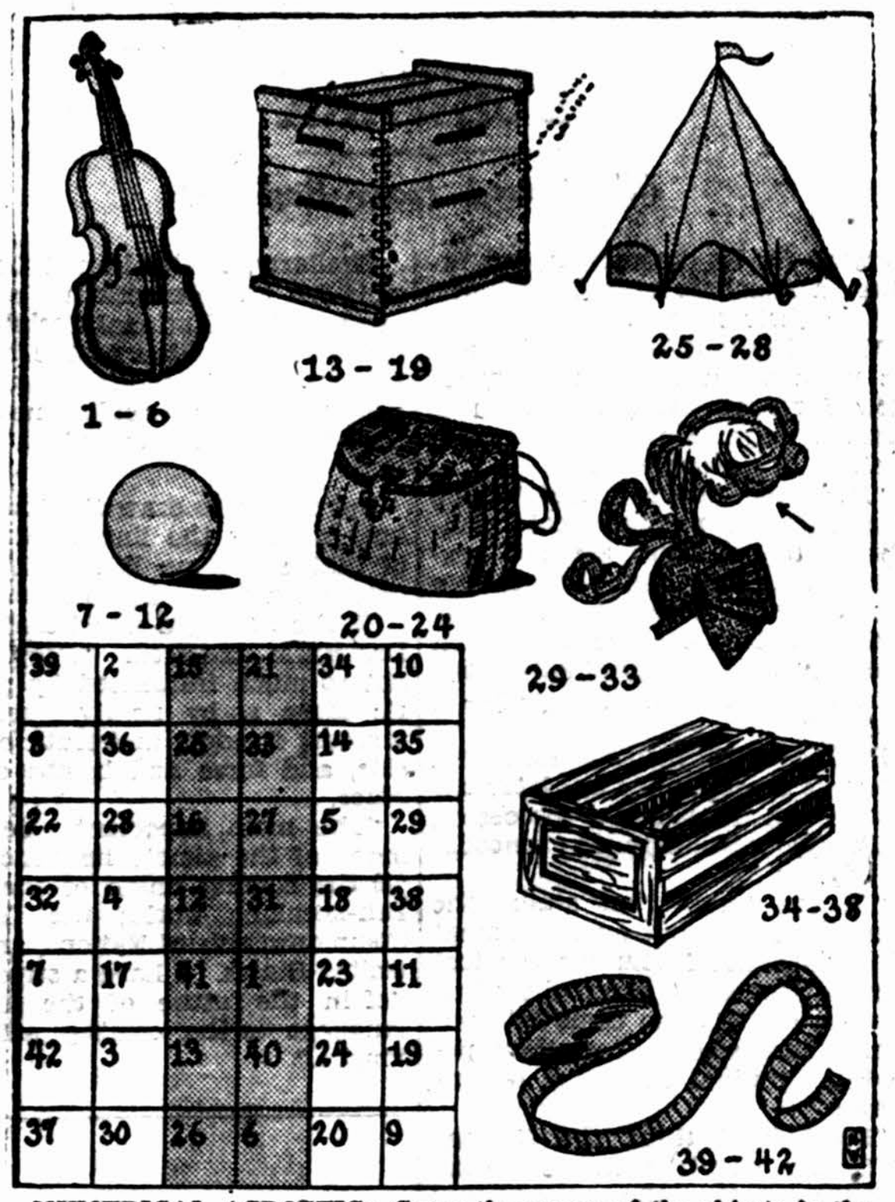
Word Ladder

H	E	R	E
P	A	S	T

THIS word ladder challenges you to change *here* to *past* in eight moves. Change only one letter at a time, without alternating the sequence of the letters, and leave a word with each change. Then try it in six moves.

How much did he pay?

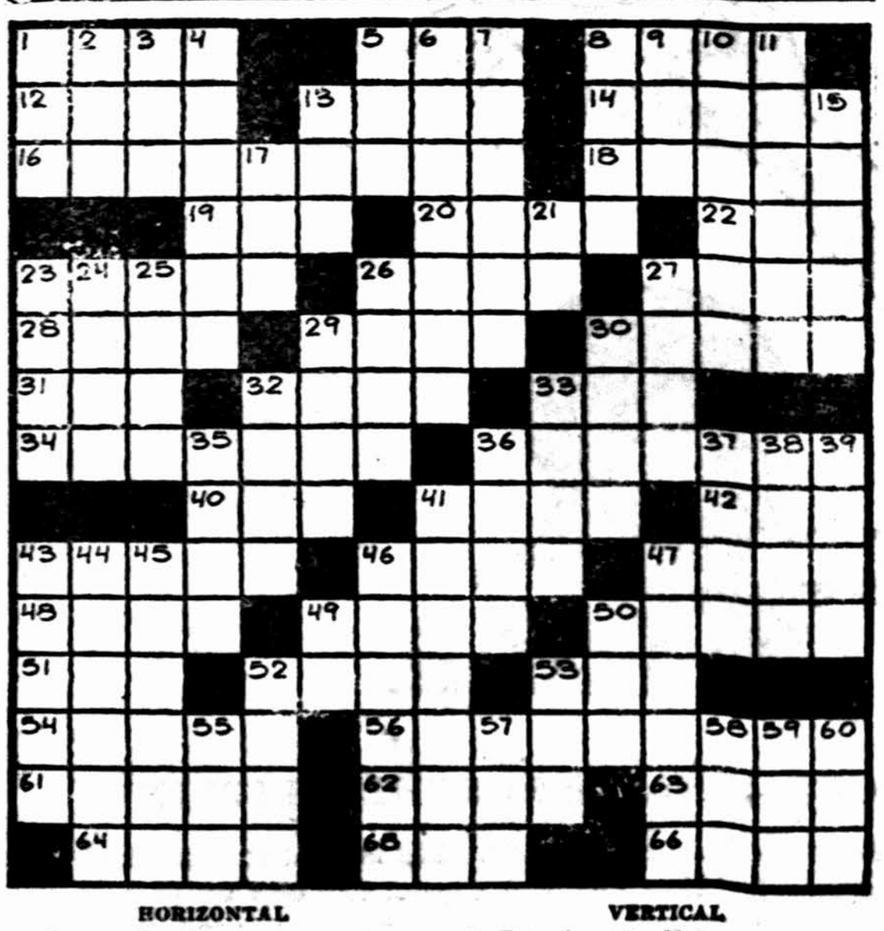
A MAN hires a horse and buggy for $4.00 to take him to a town 12 miles away and return. Six miles from his starting point, he picks up a passenger and drops him at the same place on the return trip. What is the passenger's share of the expense of the trip?



39	2	25	21	34	10
8	36	26	33	14	35
22	28	16	27	5	29
32	4	12	31	18	38
7	17	41	1	23	11
42	3	13	40	24	19
37	30	26	6	20	9

NUMERICAL ACROSTIC: Guess the names of the objects in the drawing and write the letters of their names in the numbered squares according to the numbers below each object. If this is done correctly, the horizontal rows of squares will spell seven ordinary English words and the shaded vertical rows, read downward, will spell the name of a celebrated American composer. He is best known as the creator of the music of the "Rosary."

Cross-Quiz Puzzle



HORIZONTAL

1—In the midst of
5—Organ of hearing
8—Cold Adriatic wind
12—Weathercock
13—Sea eagle
14—Fragrant oleoresin
16—What country has the highest mountain summit of the Western hemisphere?
18—Roman language
19—Legume
20—What Russian river flows between Europe and Asia
22—Perform
23—What is New York City's "pleasure island"?
26—Entrance
27—Funeral litter
28—Shakespeare: the Bard of——?
29—Pay attention
30—Life-saving raft
31—Cardinal number
32—Shed
33—Measure of wire
34—Emphatic pronoun
36—Who was the third U. S. President to serve two terms?
40—Grass mowed
41—Uncommon
42—Period of time
43—Head of a monastery
46—Furnish with a ceiling
47—Hint
48—Concoct
49—Voting place
50—Loathes
51—Tatter
52—What British general captured Long Island during the Revolution?
53—Scotch waterfall
54—Nitrogen
56—What country is the Holy Land?
61—Burrower
62—Elder son of Isaac
63—Above
64—Mother of Helen of Troy
65—Ribbed fabric
66—Back of the neck

VERTICAL

1—Topaz humming bird
2—Spell
3—Noun suffix
4—Make serious
5—Assam silk worm
6—Little ring
7—Brought up
8—Under what surname did the Bronte sisters first write?
9—Palm leaf
10—Sell to consumers
11—Ecclesiastical hoods
12—Greek letter
15—Prefix: within
17—Who was Napoleon's favorite marshal?
21—Bed of cold lava
23—Roman patriot
24—Hunting chamber
25—Not any
26—Stolen property
27—What Dutch East Indies island contains the volcanic peak of Gunung?
29—Sacred
30—Tolerate
32—Solid food
33—Fertilizer
35—Exhibit
36—Coat of armor
37—Preserve in brine
38—S-shaped molding
39—Tidings
41—Set free
43—Masculine name
44—What country has the longest coast on the Atlantic Ocean?
45—Go away!
46—What kind of blast furnace furnishes its own heated air: the —— stove?
47—What is the name applied to states comprising the Swiss federation?
49—River in Italy
50—Possessive pronoun
52—Wife of Zeus
53—Roumanian coin
55—Spread grass
57—Splash gently
58—Yellow beetle
59—Cluster of wool fibers
60—Before

What Did Hank's Lasso Catch?

WITH the rodeo coming to his county next week, Cowboy Hank is not letting any grass grow under his feet. Day and night he practices his rope spinning, for he is determined to become the state champion. During the day he tries his skill on the cattle, while he spends the most of the night twirling the rope outside the bunk-house.

It was dark as pitch last night on the BX ranch, but this did not deter Hank, who spun the rope in all directions. At times the line appeared caught on something, so Hank played out more rope, of which he had plenty as he had taken the precaution to appropriate every bit of rope on the ranch. When the dawn came Hank was surprised to find that he had lassoed some straying animals during the night.

See if you can find the animals that Hank lassoed. Follow carefully the line of rope and you will discover the outlines of six animals which had walked into Hank's spinning rope. Fill in the outlines with a pencil and make silhouettes of the creatures.

(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 39)

A Tap Cryptogram

NEWCOMERS or outsiders unfamiliar with prison ways are usually amazed at first contact with the speed of the prison "grapevine." Prisoners have long had a system of communicating with each other by a system of taps on the walls or floors of their cells, indicating the letters of the alphabet. Originally they tapped a certain number of times, corresponding to the alphabetical order of the letter; thus one tap stood for A, two for B, and so on.

This system required too long, however, so eventually 25 letters of the alphabet (a certain letter was excluded) were arranged in a certain number of rows, with the rows numbered both horizontally and vertically.

With these clues to the tap system, see if you can decode the following messages: 45, 23, 15, 43, 15, 24, 44, 34, 35, 41, 32, 11, 13, 15, 32, 24, 31, 15, 23, 35, 33, 15, 11, 34, 14, 44, 35, 33, 15, 33, 15, 34, 11, 43, 15, 22, 32, 11, 14, 45, 23, 15, 43, 15, 24, 44, 34, 35, 45.

Bro. Satish P. Desai, General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, has been jailed.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

To-day is our Independence Day. Millions of people will gather in every part of the country to offer their prayerful salutations to the Spirit of Patriotism and to register their determination afresh that they shall strive for the freedom of their Motherland.

What is our duty in particular? Let us think and decide. The path is quite clear.... It is not for us to meddle into our elders' affairs. We expect, they know their own business well. We have only to be silent and patient, for they also serve who wait and watch.

As for practical work, we have to spin as much yarn as we can and use Khaddar always. We may also try to explain to our friends the necessity of doing these things and peacefully induce them to act accordingly. Besides, the service of the poor, and specially the Harijans, is essential. Try to give them education if you can. Thus let us play our little part.

On this auspicious day, we are reminded of our own Chairman of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, President and General Secretary respectively of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, Messrs. B. G. Kher and S. P. Desai, and our Ambarnath friend, Mr. P. V. Paranjpe. They are in jails today for the cause of the country. Let us pray that they may be well and happy wherever they are and that they may soon return in our midst with success.

* * * *

Horse Play

One afternoon Madhukar heard a call for help from his neighbour Vasant. Rushing over, he found Vasant in the front yard, struggling with a horse. "Lend a hand" said Vasant, "I want to get him up on the porch." Madhukar was a kindly man, and full of curiosity, so he lent a hand.

When the horse was safely on the porch, Vasant said, "Hold the door for me; I want to get him into the house." When the horse was in the hall, Vasant ordered, "you push while I pull. I want to get him up the stairs." They heaved and hauled, and the horse whinned and stumbled, but they got him up.

"My!" panted Vasant. "I didn't think we'd make it." Then he led the horse into the bathroom, and pointed to the bathtub. "In he goes." With toil and trouble and infinite ingenuity they got the horse into the tub.

"And now", asked Madhukar, "Will you please tell me what it's all about?"

"Well, you see," answered Madhukar, "I have a brother-in-law who thinks he knows everything. He knows all the answers. And makes me tired. So when he comes here to-night, he'll go to the bathroom, and see the horse in the bathtub, and come rushing out, and yell, 'Great guns, Vasu there's a horse in the bathtub! and I'll just say, 'Well, what of it!' and let him worry."

ESSBEE.

* * * *

Your Watch

The first device for measuring time was the waterclock. Invented by the Chinese, it consisted of a container having a small hole from which the water was allowed to drip steadily, a drop at a time. As the level of the water was lowered, a small float descended, and a cord attached to the float pulled round the hand of a primitive clock face. This crude though ingenious instrument was the first attempt to record the march of time.

For thousands of years inventors have been improving our timepieces, yet how few of us can appreciate the modern watch. Some models have as many as 150 separate pieces, more than one-fifth of which are screws of various types. To ensure rigid mounting for the tiny wheels small jewels are used.

Did you realize that every change of temperature, such as passing from sun to shade or from outdoors to a warm room, is bound to affect your watch's timekeeping? All ordinary metals expand or contract a little according to temperature, and some means of compensating for such changes must be incorporated in any timepiece which is to be reliable in ordinary conditions of use.

Most modern watches tick five times every second, which is equivalent to 18,000 ticks every hour. In a year your watch is required to tick 157,680,000 times.

Just think of what those ticks mean. The average size of a balance wheel is a little more half an inch, so that in one hour it will travel 43,812 inches. At the end of the day it will have done nearly seventeen miles.

Did you know that a watch cannot do its best for you unless you wind it only once a day, at a regular hour? Many people have a nervous habit of twirling the winder occasionally during the day, but the properly-cared-for watch is wound only once in the twenty-four hours. Do it in the morning.

HASUMATI.

Balkan-ji-Bari children and workers gave farewell to Bro. Satish Desai.

HAVE YOU SEEN

The New Year Number of "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper".

Full of beautiful pictures and interesting articles.

Write for a copy, enclosing four annas stamps, to:—

Manager, "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper", 31, Tribuvan Road, Bombay 4.

* * * *

Bear And Honey

HERE is a jolly outdoor game for you to play. Any number can join in.

First of all, the players have to form a circle. Another player has to sit in the middle with a cap placed about a yard in front of him.

The players have to dance round the player, saying:

"Isn't it funny that a bear likes honey. Buzz, buzz, buzz. I wonder why he does?"

One of the players in the circle suddenly has to pick up the cap and run round the circle, and the player in the middle has to jump and chase him.

If he catches him before he reaches his place, they change places, but if not, the player has to stay in the middle.

* * * *

Ghatkopar children with their Secretary, Bro. Jayant Pandya, visited Dada recently.

A Tall Story

"MY dad is taller than yours," cried the young boaster. "Why, every time he stands up in a bus he has to take his hat off!"

"That's nothing!" retorted Jimmy Joker. "My dad is so tall that he has to stand on a chair to reach his neck every time he puts a collar and tie on!"

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"

Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

At Kher Wadi, Bro. Satish Desai speaking (centre) at the Flag Salutation Ceremony, being blessed (left) by his father, and being introduced (right) by Sjt. Wandrekar.

A Page For Women

Can She Take It?

(BY REGINE).

Dear Regine:

I am a widow (childless) and engaged to a man with two small children. I have never met the youngsters. They are living with their grandmother in another state. My fiance talks about them often and expects to bring them home to live with us. Just now they seem very remote, but I realize they will become an important problem after we are married. Somehow I cannot bring myself to think about it. My fiance is very good to me and very attentive, doing all of those little things a woman loves. Nevertheless I am terrified at the prospects for the future. I have never lived around children, having been an only child and accustomed to adults as long as I can remember. What chances do you think I have for happiness? —LONELY.

* * * *

Your chances for happiness, LONELY....are in proportion to the willingness you have to revolutionize your existence completely. There is as much difference between running a household with children on a small budget and being a carefree widow as there is between light and dark.

If you like children and can adapt yourself to the personal sacrifices rearing children entails.. you will get a great deal of pleasure out of them. For the gratitude, love and appreciation of children is a heart-warming experience. But before you can hope for this you will have to devote yourself to understanding them..in a thousand different ways. Children are greedy in their way.

Too, a stepmother gets a much shorter end than a real mother.. because she is under constant surveillance and criticism. The stepmother is often behind the eight ball to begin with..and unless she has all the patience and wisdom in the world..she is apt to be defeated before she starts her job. The same molehills that are ignored when a mother builds them are made into mountains when constructed by the stepmother.

If the children are infants.. there isn't the same problem. Because then, they grow up according to the pattern you cut and will regard you exactly as they would their very own mother. But you say they are now living with their grandmother. This means, of course, that they are under her influence and supervision. Everything you do or fail to do will be contrasted to what she has done for them.

Also..households with children run on schedules for the convenience of the children. Small children, not only require a tremendous amount of thought, but also imagination and energy if they are to be given the proper start. And if they don't get the attention at the right time..their later lives are apt to be disorganized. Either way, you will have to pay the piper.

You see I am not painting any roseate future. Unless you know all of the pitfalls and are reconciled to them, you would be doing both your fiance and his children an injustice to marry him.

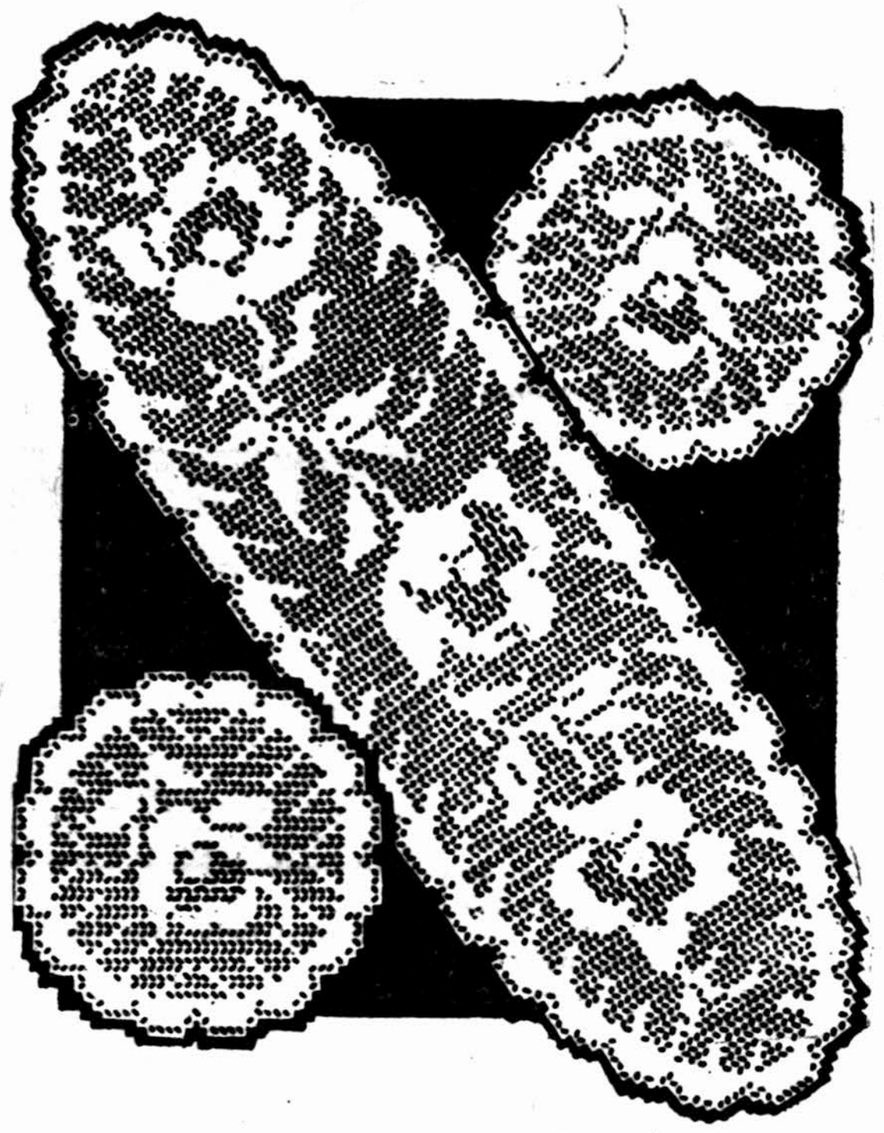
Rearing two children is a full time job. And don't let anyone tell you different. Few of the great women in history had children..and those that did had nothing to do with their rearing.

It is impossible to give two children a proper background on a small budget and yet have a great deal of time in which to be charming, entertain. or be a very delightful companion.

Make up your mind to take on a full time job that may become a burden or give the man his ring back. It all depends on how much you love him..and whether you can take all that goes with his love. Can you?

(COPYRIGHT).

"WILD ROSE" DOILIES



THE little round doily measures between 7 and 8 inches in diameter. The oblong runner measures 7 by 24 inches. The runner can be used for various size tables, chests and cabinets.

Freckles

Secretly and Quickly Removed!

Stillman's Freckle Cream Bleaches them out while you sleep. Leaves the skin soft and white, the complexion fresh, clear and transparent, the face rejuvenated with new beauty of natural coloring. The first jar proves its magic worth.

Removes Freckles & Whitens The Skin

Sole Agents:—
Messrs. MARTIN & HARRIS LTD.,
Calcutta and Branches.

LET US LOVE

An Exposition

(By Byram Khambata)

When man has transcended the limits of his narrow personal individual existence, when his self-consciousness has enlarged, deepened and extended beyond himself, he loves. It is the lure of the call of the infinite in us makes us love other than ourselves. Therefore love is divine.

If it would not bind one soul to another soul for eternity than the so-called love is a fanciful fit of passion.

Love must project our personality. It must at the same time peep into the fathomless personality of the beloved one. Then, it is an inspiration which urges us to realize a greater unity in beauty. Then it knows no death nor decay. Then, it radiates even without response from the loved one. Such a love works wonders.

Love And Beauty

Love cultivates beauty. It not only conquers but captivates the beloved. It is always constructive, never destrucuive. Its language is silence. It suffers in silence. It emanates from suffering, as it does from joy and beauty. It accepts no defeat. It conquers all obstacles. To selfless love obstacles are the necessary companions to its expression.

Nothing feeds a famished heart as love. Everything else in life pales into insignificance without love. Life devoid of this rich feeling is an incompatible ingredient. Nothing can exist without love. Art, beauty, music, painting, flowers and children are only the creation of love and nothing else. The whole world exists because God loves it.

Love is the drama and the dream of the ignorant, and the enlightened, of the poet and the philosopher, of the seer and the saint. Love is the Law. The deeper the love penetrates, the more unique it becomes. Its insight is divine. It is not a cheap, as is commonly supposed, but an invaluable commodity of life. It has the secret spell which can revive the dead, the moribund. Without love men and women are not in their native paradise. Our home and the hearth are the outcome of this powerful urge, human and divine at the same time.

Tagore And Love

True love flourishes like a fresh wonder before men's and women's eyes without and their souls within. Enshrined in our heart, love listens to the music of the universe beyond all imaginable distance or barriers. The Poet-Philosopher Rabindranath Tagore has well said that love decks itself in beauty for the love of the perfect. He says, shut out the doors of your heart to love, and truth will be shut out to you. Through the open windows of this atmosphere the message of radiant kinship of the two souls comes to touch each other's hearts, crossing the regions of separativeness. What else but love gives man strength to sacrifice, to embrace suffering, to defy dire difficulties without any safeguard with amazing fortitude? Indeed, man pours into the living stream of humanity the very best dwelling within his soul when in love. The world would be converted into a desert, if love was non-existent in life, and our work and welfare would suffer a terrible setback. Sad thoughts would tease us, suffering would squeeze our souls out, and the life would entangle us in the rounds of birth and death for countless aeons. It is love alone that leads us to Love, Light Life and the Lord. It is this supreme feeling that makes us hear through both joy and sadness the crooning of the Eternal voice. Love releases us from our unfulfilled past and ushers us into the hall of the Future, unknown and unrevealed. Therefore let us love and love immeasurably, too, our friends and our foes, our kiths and kins, our servants and our masters alike, the home and the world, the sinner and the saint, as Purusha loves Prakriti.

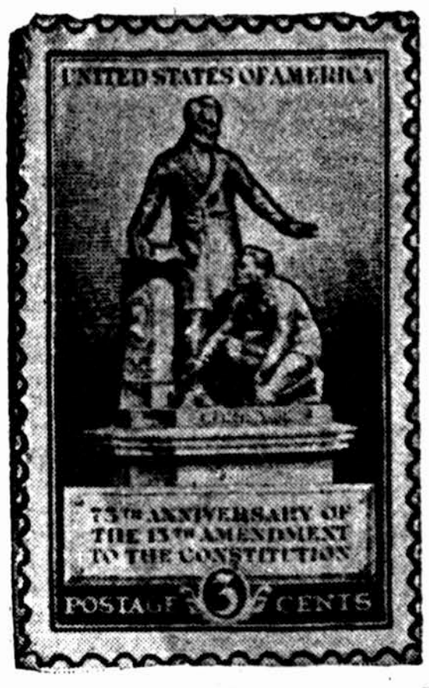
ASKED Macpherson: "What did Tam's wife get the jail for?"

"For rocking Tam tae sleep," replied MacTavish."

"But they canna jail a wife for that".

"Ye should have seen the rock"!

Stamp Collectors' Corner



For sometime past the Dominican Republic has had plans afoot for the erection of a huge lighthouse to serve as a splendid monument to the memory of Christopher Columbus. So significant is this structure considered by the Pan-American Union, that a suggestion was made to have it postally honoured by the twenty-one sister republics of the Americas.

The Republic of Honduras made a speedy response to the suggestion by announcing plans to release a commemorative set on Columbus Day. The plan was set in motion on such short notice that it was deemed impossible to prepare definitive postage paper, and as a consequence overprinted items were arranged to meet the occasion. As these things go, however, the hastily planned series has yet to make its appearance and a most attractive set, obviously the result of some time and attention, has been issued by Dominica and is available to American Collectors. Whether the Pan-American Union's suggestion for further philatelic tribute to the lighthouse will be followed or not remains to be seen, but it is very probable indeed that additional commemoratives will appear for the lighthouse which will be, for many reasons, a focal point of goodwill for the free countries of the Western Hemisphere.

The Dominican Republic itself is the scene of the first permanent settlement established by Columbus in the New World. The memorial is to be built through the financial support of the Pan-American Republics, and represents the first concerted movement to honour the Great Navigator. Besides the huge beacon, other units of the memorial will be a library Museum, and a mausoleum to house the remains of Columbus. On the last item, a controversy is bound to develop, for it so happens that the final resting place of the explorer has never been definitely established. Spain, as well as Dominica, claims to possess these proud relics. When Columbus died on May 20th, 1504, in Valladolid, Spain, he was interred in a monastery at Seville. In 1542 his body was removed to Santo Domingo, where it remained for two and a half centuries. In 1796, the bodies of Columbus and his son were carried to Havana, there to rest until Spain lost Cuba. In 1898, the remains of father and son were taken again to Seville and placed in the cathedral there. Thus rests the Spanish claim.

The Dominicans aver that when the caskets were removed to Havana in 1796, actually it was only the bones of Columbus' son that made the journey, while the body of Columbus remained on the island of San Domingo. A public declaration was made that the remains of Columbus had been positively identified, and on December 5th, 1898, a Mausoleum was dedicated for his internment. This was just three months after the Spaniards had established Seville as the final resting place of America's discoverer.

In 1899 the Dominican Republic issued a set of eight stamps commemorating the erection of their Mausoleum.

The present commemorative series contains no indication of the proposed Mausoleum, or the arguments which may center around it; it is a simple and beautiful tribute to the man who discovered the Americas and to the free republics that have emerged from his dream of a New Spain.

The five values of the set are for airmail use and appear in narrow horizontal format. Each carries the inscription "Pro Faro de Colon" (For the Light of Columbus), as well as the date, October 12th, 1492-1940.

* * * *

Pitcairn Island Stamps

According to schedule, the definitive stamp set for Pitcairn Island, the first issue released for the colony, was placed on sale October 15th both at Pitcairn and Suva, Fiji. It is impossible to say when the stamps will be received in this country. The war has almost completely isolated Pitcairn from postal service and the handsome new postage paper may wait quite a while to be put into use.

* * * *

Paraguay Honours Patriot

The centenary of a hero's death has been postally commemorated by Paraguay with the release of a four value set honouring Jose Gaspar Rodriguez Francia, who died on September 20th, 1840. Francia, "El Supremo" dictator of his country from 1817 until his death, ruled the nation with an iron hand and a strange mixture of petty despotism and far-sighted statesmanship. He sought to uphold the principles of the French Revolution by instituting in Paraguay such reforms as seemed necessary for a republican way of life while assuming for himself the utmost deference and almost imperial prerogatives. He established a policy of strict isolationism for Paraguay, and thereby undoubtedly saved the smaller nation from being absorbed by either Argentina or Brazil.

The 50 centavos claret and 5 pesos bright blue show a portrait of Francia seated in his library. A likeness taken shortly before his death is presented on the 50c carmine and 1p yellow green, which also shows his autograph.

* * * *

Stamp For Thirteenth Amendment

First day sale for the three cent stamp issued to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the 13th Amendment to the U.S.A. Constitution was held at the World's Fair postoffice on October 20th.

Columbus Lighthouse Commemoratives

BY MURIEL NISSEN

The interim between the announcement of details concerning the stamp's release, and the date of first day sale was unusually short, and undoubtedly left many collectors wishing they had had more time to make their cover arrangements. The release date was chosen to coincide with the diamond jubilee celebration for the National Memorial to the Progress of the Coloured Race in America, for which occasion several events were held at the World's Fair on the 20th.

The original of the statue presented on the new stamp is in Lincoln Park, Washington, and was made by Thomas Ball. Titled "Emancipation," it pictures Lincoln with his arm outstretched above a slave.

Stamp Teasers

1. An inundated village is shown on what stamp?
2. What stamp pictures a wood-burning locomotive with full steam ahead?
3. A goose appears as the central design of what stamp?
4. Where is the Yumuri River, and what stamp depicts it?
5. Pottery in the making provides the scene for what postage paper?

(COPYRIGHT.)

The Sacred Duty Of Womanhood

Tre duty for women in the cur-alive the faith, love and warmth rent year Mrs. Corbet, Ashby, President of the International Suffrage Alliance, sees as a strenuous one:

"To rise above fear; to protect the weak; to use and exercise—yes, and continue to claim—the rights we have or need because we may not by any means evade responsibility and we have a sacred duty to attain that measure of power and influence necessary to allow us to shoulder it in reality—we dare not let our share go by default; to preserve our belief in the value and sanctity of human life in the midst of incredible destruction; to keep of family life as the cradle of citizenship in a world where hundreds of thousands are driven from their homes like cattle: to remind mankind in the midst of wanton destruction of wealth and the perversion of human effort towards war, of the magnificent possibilities of comfort and security that wait its sincere and world-wide co-operation; to protest against all propaganda of hate, even if our own lives are wrecked by that hate; to look beyond our frontiers and keep alive the tiny lamp still burning so feebly that proclaims the brotherhood of man under the Fatherhood of God."

Sardar Darshan Singh Pheruman, (hand-cuffed) President of the District Congress Committee, Amritsar (Rural) and a member of the A.I.C.C. who was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, has been transferred from Amritsar Sub-Jail to Gujrat Jail.

Photo shows:—Dr. Darshan Singh Pheruman at the Lahore railway station.

Thinking to Order

(Continued from Page 1)

derstanding of the minds of those who are to be controlled. This understanding can be got partly by common sense (provided you have a very uncommon amount of it) and partly by the more scientific work of the psychologists and other scientists. There is still plenty of debate as to whether psychology is completely scientific; it has however advanced far enough to have important practical applications, which confirm and extend what we know by common sense.

Hitler's Psychological Intuition

Hitler possessed something of that psychological intuition which enabled him to achieve results which the scientists could only confirm by laboratory tests. Here are some of them, which he outlines in Mein Kampf.

Speech is far more effective than any written word with masses of half-educated people—he is a great natural orator. Colour plays curious tricks with men's feelings—hence he stole red from the Communists to use it for his own revolutionary movement. Symbols are the language of the masses; hence he spent days designing the precise proportions of the Swastika, and years later he re-designed it to make it more effective. Keep your slogans few and simple and hammer them into men's mind by constant reiteration—that is how he made the German people believe that the Treaty of Versailles was a crime, that the Jew was the arch-villain, that the gospel of blood and soil controls the future. Rhythm touches us at our most primitive level—and the Nazi revolution literally marched to success. The constant street marches of men in uniform with banners and music made even their enemies surrender their wills and emotions to this challenging movement. Another fact which he used with great effect was this: people will swallow a big lie more easily than a little one. It's true, up to a point, though I don't recommend you to try it!

Use Of Psychical Violence

All this may sound rather childish, and so it is. But childishness is merely another word for the primitive. Modern politics deals with men in the mass, as well as with the elite of a governing class; it has therefore to deal with men at primitive levels of thought and feeling. With the aid of such varified knowledge of human nature as the experts now possess, the thought and feelings of men in the mass may be controlled and directed precisely as the dictator or ruling group desires.

It has been done in Germany and Italy and elsewhere; it is now being applied in the conquered countries. The effort is being made to apply it to the unconquered too. Warfare by the violence of physical force is preceded and supplemented by the warfare of psychical violence—a more subtle and devastating weapon. That suggests a desperate situation—it is, but it need not be.

All these devices and this new knowledge may be at the service of the democracies, if they will but use them. In this, as in so many other matters, the dictatorships have stolen a march. The democracies, which claim to take the political education of the masses seriously, not only can but must use them for the nobler ends of truth, and of individual and political freedom.

(Broadcast from Madras on January 8.)

FAMOUS SCREEN

1. Deathraab, Lruthnotslah

2. Daureblocteltect, Mancedeho

ALL mankind loves a lover, said, of all persons, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and there has been none to gainsay him. All mankind loves to see a lover, too, as you know if you've tried to get into movie houses on many a night when any pair of the lovers pictured here were performing.

Today's EYE Q tests your knowledge of famous pairs of screen romancers. It supposes that you've seen such celluloid romances as *Anthony and Cleopatra, The Sheik, The Thin Man, The General Died at Dawn, Algiers, The Flesh and the Devil, Midnight, Angel, Andy Hardy Has Spring Fever, Dark Victory, Red Dust* and *It Happened One Night*, and know the Gable technique as distinguished from the Boyer approach and that old Valentino put-and-take.

It may be, however, that your attendance at the movies and your memory do not go back to Theda Bara, the vampire from Cincinnati, so we're dropping you a hint: One of those shown is Theda.

All you have to do to discover the names of the professional romancers pictured is to unscramble the lines below them.

If we have omitted any of your favorite pairs, excuse it please; we didn't have space for them all.

3. Dogynelmlavus, Nelieramrichted

4. Trebronegge, Tedvatisbe

5. Ormeyoyineck, Laddyanjugr

Walled-Up Rothschild Fortune Seized

Secret Service Agents are reported in Toulouse to have seized 500,000,000 Francs in gold which Baron Maurice de Rothschild had sealed into a wall of his chateau in France.

The Baron's fortune was seized and his citizenship withdrawn by Marshal Petain's Government because he fled the country.

"The Petain agents, acting on an anonymous person's information, tore down newly plastered walls in the chateau, which is only a few miles from the Spanish border, and are said to have discovered the gold in coins and bars.

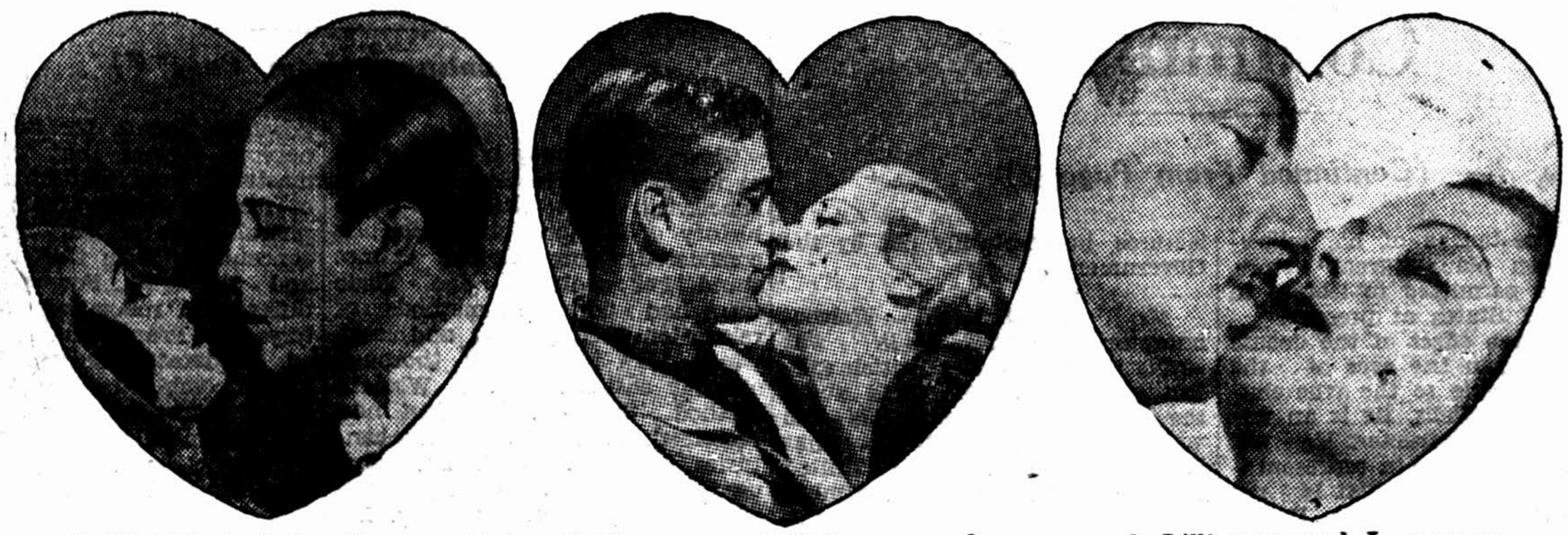
The Seine Court in Paris recently ordered confiscation of all property and personal holdings, as well as the bank accounts, jewels, and paintings in the great Paris mansions of Barons Edouard, Maurice, Robert Philippe and Henri de Rothschild—B. U. P.

RUMOUR

Actual evidence I have none,
But my aunt's charwoman's sister's son
Heard a policeman on his beat
Say to a housemaid in Downing Street
That he had a brother, who had a friend,
Who knew when the war was going to end.

—Reginald Arkell.

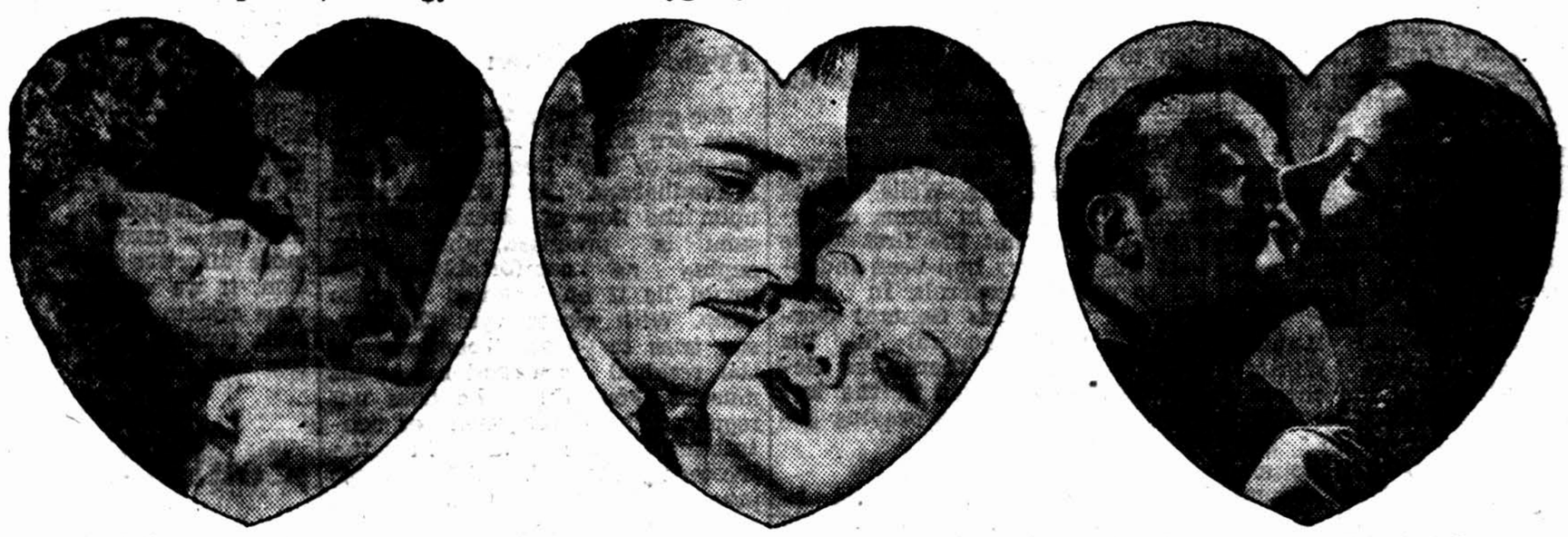
ROMANCERS



6. Nodotinalephulvr, Seesnagyar

7. Parcoygeru, Dellairenecaroml

8. Lilliemawwopl, Lanyyorm



9. Bilgetronjh, Bartgorega

10. Karlclabeg, Nowhelarja

11. Searlecoybrh, Ramladyher

Soul Of Europe

(Continued From Page 4)

as with a wise man; this helped his self-confidence and gave him comfort.

The boy came after me, now pacing fast.

"Rabbi," he begged when he reached me, "let me come with you."

"Why? Better go back to the village, Avram."

"You were always good to me, rabbi," he stammered with pleading, panicky eyes, "you never laughed at me. Let me go with you...."

I understood. I was the only one who had not laughed at him and had protected him; if he remained in the village he would be the target not only of the ridicule of our Jews, but of the more cruel jokes of Germans and Iron Guard.

It was, of course, selfishness too which made me accept his company. I was bent with age, he was young.

We walked on. He had brought a bundle with eggs and bread, and we ate on the way. When the first star was visible on the sky, I stopped.

"It is Sabbath now," I said. "It is against the Law to travel on Sabbath. Come, Avram, we'll take rest and pray."

We sat down on a bare autumn field, cracked by the recent earthquake. We prayed and after that were soon involved in Talmudic questions and stories of Hillel and Shammai.

A cold wind was blowing and I was freezing; but Avram seemed to suffer more. I could see in the moonlight that his nose was blue and he shivered.

After a while he asked:

"Is it a great sin, rabbi, to light a match on Sabbath?"

"A very great sin," I said, shocked. "Most commentators even say it is a sin to 'carry' a match on Sabbath."

He kept silent, staring at a few trees not far off.

"I know what is on your mind, Avram; it is really cold and you want to make a fire. But we would only be allowed to make a fire if we were in danger to perish from cold. We are not in this danger. If it is only for our comfort, we must not light a match. We can keep warm by pacing up and down—although some commentators would say this is work and not permitted. At any rate, we are not going to die from cold; it would be a very great sin to light a match."

"To carry matches would also be sin?"

"Yes, Avram."

He lowered his head.

"I am carrying matches, rabbi."

"Then you may keep a fast for two days. In fact, I think we both will have to keep a fast for two days till we come to the town. There won't be kosher food on the way."

He was silent again, staring over the fields.

"Rabbi," he started after about half an hour, "I did not ask you because I was feeling cold."

"It is well, Avram, if your question was not inspired by your desire for comfort but by your desire for learning."

"No, rabbi," he said, "I asked because I know the pipe line is running about a mile away. And there is a small leak, owing to the earthquake. I saw it when I strolled over the fields one day."

A Sin And Yet Not A Sin

I sat silent for a long time. Then I spoke slowly:

"Let us consider this question. It is a new and genuine Talmud question and there are no comments yet. Are we allowed to travel or light a match on Sabbath? Some commentators say, only if we are in danger of perishing, but some say, not even then. But are we in danger of perishing? We are and we are not. We are not, personally and at the moment. We are, in future, and most of the Jews on earth are, if the Germans win the war. This is the first answer. The second answer is: The pipe line is full of oil. And the Germans use the fuel for their aeroplanes. And their aeroplanes bomb men, women and children as we know. If the Germans have oil, many people are in danger of perishing. Is it allowed to travel on Sabbath or to light a match if one can save the life of another person? Most commentators say, it is. If one can save the lives of many people? Surely it is. Let us consider it carefully. Would Hillel have come to the same conclusion if there had been a pipe line in his time? He would. ...."

"Rabbi," Avram jumped up, "then may I go and—light the match?"

"Let me think, my son, let me think. It may not be a sin but it may be a sin. The match could be lit to-morrow, when Sabbath is over. But shall we have an opportunity to-morrow? We may be found by Germans or Iron Guard. Yet there is a fair chance of having an opportunity to-morrow, Avram; and in this case it is a great sin to light a match on Sabbath."

He sat down, shivering and disappointed.

"If you think so, rabbi," he murmured sadly.

"I think so, Avram. And therefore...."

"Therefore?"

"Therefore, as you have already to fast two days for carrying matches, I will take the iniquity on my head. You have to show me the leak. That means travelling on Sabbath. So you may

(Continued On Page 38)

POSTAGE STAMP STICKLER

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12

IN how many different ways do you suppose blocks of 12 postage stamps, four stamps wide and three stamps high, could be separated into four stamps all joined together? It is not permissible to have the stamps hang together by the corners. They must be attached by the full width of the top, bottom or sides. The simplest way is 1, 2, 3, 4, also 1, 2, 3, 7, or 1, 2, 3, 6, and so on. Can you count the entire number of different ways that four stamps could be torn off?

(For Solutions See Page 39)

H. G. Wells—A "Sixth Columnist"?

(Continued From Page 2)

which nine-tenths of his fellow-countrymen place great store, should be permitted to lecture in the United States at present.

"I hope the effect of the debate will be to open the eyes of the American people to the true character of Mr. Wells. He is an unrepresentative character. He will not be accepted as a representative of this country. That is my sole reason for raising it. People of the United States will be warned that he is an unrepresentative character, and that no one has a right to speak for this country unless he has the support of the great majority who stand for the rights for which we fight."

Attack Deplored

Mr. SHINWELL (Lab.—Seaham) said that he deplored Lord Winterton's speech. It was more fitting to the Reichstag. What moral credit did we gain from such a speech? Mr. Wells had frequently attacked the Labour party, but so had Lord Winterton. (Labour laughter and cheers.) What were we fighting for? Was it for liberty and freedom and democracy and the right to express oneself, or was it not? There was no half-way house. If we were fighting for liberty no one had the right to exclude expression of opinion by Mr. H. G. Wells or anyone else. The case against him was that he preached agnosticism, yet there were many agnostics in the House and, he assumed, in the United States. He could not imagine that of the many millions of our friends in the United States any single one of them would lose his faith in our cause by the knowledge that Mr. Wells in a Republican country was speaking republicanism.

There had been worse things said about Lord Gort in this country. The worst thing that could have been done to Lord Gort was to replace him in his brilliant command by somebody else. "The less we say about these things the better. Once you get on that slippery slope you will never get away from it.

"It appears to me," he added, "that the real substance of Lord Winterton's case amounts to this—that he is prejudiced against Mr. H. G. Wells. Many of us are." He would advise the Parliamentary Secretary to the Home Office not to take this matter too seriously. He can either leave Mr. Wells where he is, with Gracie Fields and Monty Banks, Noel Coward, and, I believe, a member of this House who found Hollywood more salubrious, and to make his speeches and to fulminate against praying generals and incompetent politicians, or bring Mr. Wells home.

Mr. Peake: I cannot do that.

Place Him In Concentration Camp

Mr. SHINWELL: I was going to suggest that he might be placed in a concentration camp, and that will please all those who are not agnostics and not republicans. "Let Mr. Wells," he said, "talk and talk; let Mr. Noel Coward coquette; let Gracie Fields show her graces before the public. Let them play about. We have got a war on, and the less we concern ourselves with the fulminations and rhetoric of other people thousands of miles away the better it is going to be."

Mr. PEAKE (Under Secretary, Home Office) said that the granting of an exit permit did not give any sort of official standing or status to the person to whom it was granted. He had no special knowledge of Mr. Wells's financial arrangements, except that it was clear that he was being reasonably well paid in dollars for his lectures, but certainly not by the Government.

Mr. MANDER (L.—Wolverhampton E.) considered it was wrong to prohibit any British subject saying what he liked about the British Government. He did not associate himself with what Mr. Wells said in the United States, but one must bear in mind that he was a great Englishman with a great creative brain. In spite of his unfortunate remarks Mr. Wells had also given expression to views which carried the wholehearted approbation of the whole of this country.

Praying Generals

Mr. MAGNAY (L. Nat.—Gateshead) resented Mr. Wells talking about Lord Gort in terms of derision. It was not the first time that this country had been indebted to praying generals. In his boyhood there was General Gordon, a praying general; in his grandfather's day there was General Havelock, and in the last war there had been a praying general in General Foch.

When Mr. Magnay referred to "this agnostic, this man past his best, in his dotage," there were some cries of "no." It might be thought, with the great reputation that Mr. Wells had in the literary world, that he knew what he was talking about and was competent to judge in political matters. But he clearly was not so much a political judge as a first cousin of Old Moore's Almanack. (Laughter.) He could not expect anything but pagan opinion from a pagan, and that was what Mr. Wells was.

An "Invisible Export"

Mr. PEAKE said Mr. Wells's excursions into the realms of fact had sometimes been less happy than his excursions into the realms of fiction. (Laughter). He was loth to poke any fun at such an eminent gentleman, but when he asked one of Mr. Wells's contemporaries for his opinion on the "Outline of History" the reply he got was "Mr. Wells is a man who writes more history than he reads." (Laughter).

With regard to the issue of the permit by the Home Office, it was relevant to bear in mind that Mr. Wells was over seventy. The Government would refuse an exit permit to anyone who it was thought intended to inflict deliberate injury on our war effort. People between sixteen and sixty were not allowed at present to leave the United Kingdom, the theory being that the assistance which persons over sixty years of age could render to our war effort was negligible. The grant of a permit, however, gave no official standing to persons to whom it was granted.

Mr. Wells's application was properly made and disclosed the purpose of his visit as being a lecture tour. There were certain things at the present time which could come only from America. "It is important to us that as many dollars as possible shall be earned by British subjects," said Mr. Peake amid laughter. "The more eminent the personage, the greater the number of dollars which he will earn, and which therefore will eventually be at the disposal of H. M. Treasury."

Lord WINTERTON: Will the Government seriously consider, then, allowing Sir Oswald Mosley to go to America to give lectures?

Mr. PEAKE: I prefer to consider one case at a time. In this regard, from the point of view of the applicant's eminence and the amount of money he will earn, we may regard Mr. H. G. Wells as an invisible export. (Laughter).

A Member: But not inaudible.

Mr. PEAKE added: "It would be fatal if the idea got about in America that we were only going to permit to proceed to that country those whose views were favourable to the present Government here. It is of vital importance that they should not consider us as exercising any bias of that kind on purely political grounds.

"I have no doubt that Mr. Wells is a perfectly patriotic Englishman. In the case we must leave it to the good sense of the American public to assess the value of the views of Mr. Wells on the various political and other questions on which he is at present addressing them."

The House then rose.

Yogic Relaxation

(Continued from Page 7)

These claims may be justifiable so far as the Western world is concerned. But when the whole history of human civilization is considered, these claims cannot stand. For centuries ago Yogic seers had developed methods of relaxation both general and local, which are far more thorough and far easier than the Western method that I have just now described. Throughout these centuries these methods are being used by Yogins both for cultural and therapeutical purposes. Let us now see what these methods are.

Yogic Relaxation

For general relaxation two exercises are advised. They are Shavasana or the Dead Pose and Pranadharana or concentration upon the flow of breath. Shavasana is practised while lying supine as comfortably as one would lie if one wanted to go to sleep. With closed eyes the person tries to grow conscious of the residual contraction in his muscles. For this he does not require the development of contraction sense as in the Western method. After some practice the person begins to sense the residual contraction and then makes a voluntary effort to relieve that contraction. When he has made some progress in relaxation in this way, he takes advantage of the other exercise Pranadharana. Without disturbing muscular relaxation already secured, the person mentally watches his breath as it flows out and flows in and gradually introduces perfect rhythm in the movement of breath. This watchful rhythmic breathing has such an inhibitory effect upon the whole nervous system that not only the heart and the lungs slow down considerably, but every muscular tissue in the body becomes completely relaxed. The use of Pranadharana in relaxation not only makes relaxation far easier, but it also makes relaxation far more thorough in its results by educating the respiratory system which enables the person to maintain stable breathing throughout the twenty-four hours of the day. So much for general relaxation.

Pranadharana can be taken advantage of also in differential relaxation when it is practised in one of the sitting postures available in Yoga such as Siddhasana or Samasana. However, Yogic seers have made the practice of differential relaxation far easier than even that of general relaxation. They advise various types of Pranayama or Yogic deep breathing to precede Pranadharana. These Pranayamas are such powerful agents for inhibiting the nervous system that when fully mastered they withdraw the flow of nervous energy from the peripheral parts of that system and concentrate it in the spinal cord and the brain. For purposes of differential relaxation such mastery over Pranayama is not needed. Moderate success in Pranayama combined with well developed practice of Pranadharana will serve the purpose. Further the emotional control upon which Yogic seers invariably insist, greatly helps the relaxation exercises in making them much more easy, thorough and effective.

These statements of mine are supported not only by old Yogic text books but also by the experience of healthy Yogic students and the clinical experience I have personally gained in my practice of Yogic Therapy. On the strength of this support I can safely say that we cannot find measures more effective than Yogic relaxation, if we want to keep our nervous system in tact in spite of the high tension life that we have to live under modern civilization.

Soul Of Europe

(Continued from Page 37)

keep your fast a day longer...."

He was already handing me over the matches and heading in the direction of the pipe line.

"....and I will keep a fast for four days; two days for travelling a mile on Sabbath and two days for lighting a match on Sabbath. Now show me the leak, Avram."

When we reached the pipe line I prayed to God to forgive me my sin of violating the Sabbath which never in my life I had violated before. Then, with a trembling hand, I lit the match.

There was a rumbling sound and a bluish flame shot up from the pipe line. We heard the fire spread along within and then there were explosions to be heard on different points.

When we reached a safe distance, we fell breathless on the ground. Panting we crept to some bushes which might hide us against Germans arriving at the scene of the disaster. We heard a chain of explosions further and further away.

"Avram," I gasped, "you may keep your fast still a day longer, and so will I."

"Why, rabbi?" he asked, astonished.

"For running on Sabbath," I panted, "for running like mad from the pipe line to these bushes."

First tramp: "You think its going to be a long war?"
Second Ditto: "Yus!"
First Tramp: "Well, I bet you a fousand pounds it ain't."

Pandu Lena Caves

(Continued From Page 5)

had to remove our sandals and tuck up our clothes before attempting such a risky ascent. The getting down the ladder was worse, as the rungs are far between, and one has to descend sitting down on one step, before reaching the next step. Because of the group of figures in this cave, the people by mistake call it the Indra Sabha, but in reality the figures are all representations of Buddha and the Bodhisattvas. This erroneous notion explains the name "Pandu Lena." Those Hindus in the neighbourhood of Nasik, who make a pilgrimage to Nasik, also visit these caves in the belief that they are caves sanctified by Hindu mythological heroes. What is worse, the self-appointed guides in these caves deliberately impose upon the ignorance of the pilgrims and give new names to the Buddhist statues.

Art And Sculpture Of Caves

Orientalised animals play an important part in Buddhist art. This is true of the Nasik caves too. All hybrid creatures and winged figures have been employed in the Nasik caves to represent inferior mythological beings. This careful fashioning of extraordinary creatures of the imagination, to which names cannot be given, point to foreign influences. Side by side with these fantastic animals are to be found creatures of the real animal and bird worlds, and in the most natural poses too, e.g. elephants, goats, deer, tigers, lions, monkeys, cobras, oxen, parrots, swans, fowls etc. The Indian plant world too, notwithstanding simple and sometimes even rough modelling, is reproduced with astonishing fidelity to nature. A favourite subject is the lotus—Padma—which is all the more important because of its close resemblance to the Buddhist wheel. The Buddhist sculptor, not caring for purely geometrical designs, has introduced creepers round the pillars, with aquatic birds, which fill in the spaces and are rich and animated, with fine observation of nature.

The Pandu Lena caves are twenty-four in all, all of which were dwelling places, except cave XVIII which was a chapel. Almost every cave had a cistern, and sometimes two of them, to supply the dwellers within with water. These rock-cut cisterns had small mouths, so that they could be covered, and they opened inside into larger quadrangular hollows, than what their exterior leads one to suppose. Some of these tops have now fallen into the cisterns and partly filled them up. The caves when first finished do not seem to have contained statues. The later image-worshippers, perhaps because other suitable sites were not available, instead of cutting fresh caves, changed the old caves to suit the new worship. The images are chiefly of Gautama Buddha, the Bodhisattvas Vajrapani and Padmapani, and the Buddhist goddess Tara. In all these respects, the Pandu Lena Caves are like those of Ajanta, Ellora and Kenheri. The resemblance between the images of all these caves proves that the later Buddhists of Nasik were of the same sect as the later Buddhists of Kenheri, Ajanta and Ellora. All these images mark the introduction of the form of northern Buddhism, generally known as the Mahayana or Great Vehicle. Inscription 23 shows that this change was brought about at the close of the 5th century, A. D.

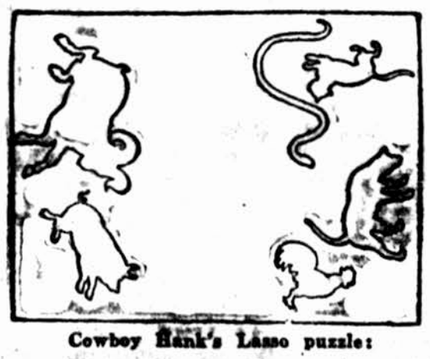
Importance Of The Inscriptions

The twenty-seven Nasik inscriptions hold the first place among western India inscriptions on account of their length and fullness the valuable information they supply and their excellent state of preservation. The information supplied by these inscriptions are important not only for the history of the Nasik caves, but for the light thrown by them on the paleography, philology history, geography, chronology, religion and customs of Western India at the beginning of the Christian Era. Paleographic evidence seems to prove that the Nasik inscriptions vary from B.C. 100 to A.D. 500. The latter date does not record the time of the construction of the cave, but of the additions and alterations made. The language of the inscriptions is Sanskrit. According to the paleographic evidence, the kings mentioned in the inscriptions come in the following order:

1. Kanha or Krishna 110 B.C.
2. Hakusiri 70 B.C.
3. Nahapana
4. Gautamiputra Satakarni 5 B.C.
5. Vasistiputra Pulumavi 5 B.C. to 17 A.D.
6. Gautamiputra Yajnasri Satakarni: 35 A.D. to 50 A.D.
7. Madhariputra Sivadatta
8. Ishvarasena.

The most powerful of these kings was Gauthamiputra, as is evident from inscription II. The inscription states that his rule extended over a wide country, that within the limits of his kingdom were the Vindhya, Rikshvat, Pariyatra, Sahya, Krishnagiri, Mancha Sristhana, Malaya, Mahendra, Shadgiri and Chakora hills, that he destroyed the Sakas, the Yavanas and the Pallavas, and that he re-established the Satavahana race.

PUZZLE SOLUTIONS



Cowboy Hank's Lasso puzzle:

Eye Q: 1. Theda Bara, Thurston Hall. 2. Claudette Colbert, Don Ameche. 3. Melvyn Douglas, Marlene Dietrich. 4. George Brent, Bette Davis. 5. Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. 6. Rudolph Valentino, Agnes Ayres. 7. Gary Cooper, Madeleine Carroll. 8. William Powell, Myrna Loy. 9. John Gilbert, Greta Garbo. 10. Clark Gable, Jean Harlow. 11. Charles Boyer, Hedy La Marr.

Jumbled Menu: Baked slice of ham, macaroni au gratin, spinach. Lettuce with French dressing. Deep dish apple pie. Iced coffee.

Word Ladder: Here, hire, fire, fore, lore, lose, lost, last, past. In six moves: Here, hard, bard, bare, pare, part, past.

Postage Stamp Stickler: There are sixty-five ways to secure four stamps joined together. Three ways across, such as 1, 2, 3, 4. Six ways, such as 1, 2, 5, 6. Twenty-eight ways, such as 1, 2, 3, 5, or 1, 2, 3, 7, or 1, 5, 6, 7. Fourteen ways, such as 1, 2, 6, 7 or 2, 3, 5, 6, and fourteen ways, such as 1, 2, 3, 6 or 2, 5, 6, 7.

A Tap Cryptogram: The message is "There is no place like home, and some men are glad there is not." The 25 letters (Z omitted) are arranged in five rows of five letters each. With the rows numbered vertically and horizontally, 1 to 5, the key number for T, for example, is 45, H is 23 and so on.

Numerical Acrostic: The composer is Ethelbert Nevin. The seven words in the horizontal rows are: fierce, patter, ethnic, sleeve, silver, mobile, trench. The names of the objects are: violin, beehive, tent, sphere, creel, crest, crate, film.

How Much Did He Pay: The passenger pays $1.00, sharing equally the cost of half the trip.

Crossword Puzzle

Mr. Bobo

(Continued From Page 10)

dairy man swept the counter clean of milk bottles, empty cream cartons and imaginary specks of dust.

Now, Mr. Bobo had heard this phrase before, but he never knew it applied to babies. They were, he had always thought, a special apart who always got everything they wanted. Greatly troubled in mind he was making his way out of the big folding doors of the Dairy when a big fat policeman who was just going in fell over him and nearly knocked over the little creature. Astonished, the policeman turned round twice to stare at the tiny person who had nearly upset the strong arm of the law. Then he began to confer with the dairy man about the empty bottle.

"Doesn't seem to 'ave no parents, nor no money either", he heard the dairy man whisper.

"Looks like a case for the orphanage, if you ask me", responded the policeman in an equally loud whisper.

Mr. Bobo took fright. The orphanage! That horrid place with all babies and no Mammas. If they put him in there he would never find a new Mamma. Even the old Mamma was better than that. He spread out his wings, picked up his blanket and bottle and fled with all speed, while the policeman and dairyman, still conferring, came out to look for him. The policeman had already got out his note book and pencil, but when he saw Mr. Bobo so far away, he put them back in his pocket, and heaving a heavy sigh remarked to the dairyman.

"Better leave it, I suppose. After all, none of my business!"

At the end of the street Mr. Bobo stopped to rearrange his blanket and bottle and to pull up his wings which had got loose through this sudden flight. He was still trembling all over and wondering where to fly next. Decidedly this hunt for a Mamma was not turning out too successfully. He decided to try a new kind of Mamma. All the previous ones had been rich, he would now try a poor Mamma—he would try the Gypsies.

With The Gypsies

He had often heard it said that the Gypsies stole babies, so he concluded they must be very fond of them. Any way they always seemed to have a large quantity of them, and one more to feed would not make any difference to an already large family.

So, without more ado, he made his way out of the town towards a waste common where a big encampment of Gypsies was said to have made their home. Now the common was very far away, and the road was rough and stony, and many times Mr. Bobo stumbled and fell in the mud. After all he was only a little baby and used to his Mamma's hand. But, he plodded on, cheered by the thought of the nice new Mamma awaiting him. The day grew colder and dimmer, and drops of night dew appeared on his head and shoulders. He shivered and hastened on. The sun went down and it grew dark. In the far distance he could see the fitful lights of the Gypsies as they lit up their camps. Alarmed at the oncoming night, he began to run. Stones bruised his tender feet, and twigs caught his blanket and his beautiful new wings hung limp and bedraggled down his back. At last the road ended. He had reached the camp.

Like a little will-o'-the-wisp he emerged from the gloom into the circle of light, his golden hair shining like the flames and his wings reflecting the glow of the fire. Amazed and terrified the Gypsies beheld him, thinking him a spirit or a fairy, and they fled in terror from what they thought to be a new phenomenon of the night.

So he was left alone, and the silence and emptiness of the vast common kept him company.

A pale moon came out from dark clouds and peered down at the lone little stranger warming his toes at a dying fire. As Mr. Bobo looked up at her, he remembered all the quaint stories he had heard about the little men who live in the moon, and once again he heard the songs his Mamma had sung as she rocked him to sleep.

"That big old moon was full of little men;
They were peeping out as they trotted about.
The old moon broke, the little men fell out,
They were scattered around and went romping about.
The Mammas all came out and picked up the little men,
And took them all home and put them to bed."

Back Home!

He decided to return home before it was too late and his Mamma in despair should have bought another Bobo. Like Peter Pan, he had found it was very easy to walk out, but not so easy to walk in, and he pondered on the strange ways of this world as he sped home, a sadder and a wiser Baby.

He approached his home cautiously. He hoped there would be no bars or nasty things to knock down. There was certainly a big noise coming from the house. He decided it must be Pappa in one of his tempers. He was right. Pappa was fuming. He was walking up and down and banging things and Mamma was sitting crying with a pile of Pappa's new handkerchieves around her. So he decided to go and comfort Mamma, (who was really having a very rotten time) and appease Pappa if that were possible. Really he felt very sorry. After all Mamma might have her faults, but she was still his Mamma, and a real one was always better than an artificial one.

So he quietly trotted in, and handed his blanket to Pappa and gave his empty bottle to Mamma, and sat in her lap.

And Mamma was overjoyed to see him, and she promised she would always do just whatever he told her, and he promised—that he would remain—his Mamma's little Baby—for ever and ever.

Printed Word, Greatest Factor In National Freedom

(Continued from Page 31)

neighbour who is in office or aspires to office, or seeks to control Government.

American classes which formerly bought little aside from food and clothing now buy automobiles, electric refrigerators, factory-made conveniences and luxuries of many kinds because a free press has aided them.

Those classes, by their mass purchasing power, create greater fortunes for producer and purveyor than producer or purveyor dreamed of when the ordinary man was doomed to a life of want and degradation.

Before there were newspapers most large fortunes were amassed by royalty and nobility, by means of what now are called felonies. Nowadays, because of freedom of the press, it is possible to amass a billion dollars without being a thief or a murderer.

Newspapers created the buying power which made Henry Ford, and others in his group wealthy. Partly by great services to what we call the humbler classes, before some of them unionized, with newspaper aid, and told their employers where to head in, and partly by spreading information, through advertising columns, as manufacturers perform the magic of improving their automobiles and keeping their prices down, the press creates dazzling wealth, which it shares.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"HOW long did the last war last?" asked a small evacuee of his hostess.

On being told, he asked what would be the probable length of the present war.

"I don't know," was the reply; "maybe three years, perhaps only two."

"Crumbs!" said the child, "an Mum only gave me threepence to spend!"

* * * *

A MAN was boasting of his strength, and how he had once felled an ox by a blow from his fist.

"That's not bad," said a listener, "but I once saw a chap knock down a factory with one blow of a hammer."

"Some Samson, that chap!" sneered the boaster.

"No," replied the other. "He wasn't much of a chap to look at, but he was a jolly good auctioneer!"

* * * *

"YOUR stories of desperate encounters with tigers, Colonel, remind me of an adventure I had when I was a child", remarked the quiet member of the club. "I ran away from my nurse, having been frightened by an elephant, and suddenly found a full-grown lion glaring at me on my right, while on my left a leopard was snarling."

"By Gad! How did you escape alive?" cried the Colonel.

"Ran back to my nurse," drawled the quiet man. "You see, I was on a visit to the Zoo."

* * * *

A RECRUIT reported sick and complained to the Medical Officer that he couldn't eat. The M. O. first inspected his teeth and tongue, then his throat and tonsils. Finding nothing wrong, he prodded the lad in the stomach and back and asked him if he had any pain at all.

"No, sir," said the recruit.

'Well. I can't find anything wrong,' replied the M. O. "How do you feel yourself?"

"Oh, fine, sir."

"Well, why on earth can't you eat?"

I've lost my knife and fork."

"I feel like hitting the sergeant on the nose again."

"Again?"

"Yes. I felt like it yesterday."

* * * *

A NEWSPAPER reporter had taken the announcement of a wedding over the telephone. A few days after it was printed, he received an excited, indignant call from the bridegroom. "What do you mean," the bridegroom growled, "saying the couple will live at the old man's? I distinctly said we would live at the old manse!"

* * * *

"GOOD MORNING!" said Mrs. Binks, entering the baker's shop. "Permit me to compliment you on the lightness of your bread!"

The baker rubbed his hands and smiled.

Thank you, madam!" he said "It is my aim to bake the lightest bread in this town."

"And you do it," said Mrs. Binks. "If it gets much lighter it will take two of your pound loaves to weigh sixteen ounces"

"JOHNNY, I'll have you behave yourself when you're at home. What would your teacher say if you acted like that at school."

"She's say 'Behave yourself—remember you're not at home now'."

* * * *

AN Irishman was walking with a friend past a jewellers' shop, the window of which was filled with precious stones.

"Wouldn't you like to have your pick?" asked Larry.

"Not me pick," said Mike, "but me shovel!"

* * * *

THE young man, in faultless dress clothes, hurried into the police station early in the evening and placed his suitcase on the counter of the charge-room.

"Hey, what's that?" asked the sergeant in charge.

"Oh, just my pyjamas, shaving tackle, and what-not", came the cool response. "I'm just off to a party with the boys, and, as far as I can see, I'm pretty certain to be along here later on."

JANE: "There goes Jake the auctioneer. He drives an awful bargain."

Mamie: "Yes, I know, I was riding in it last night."

* * * *

THE customer walked into the pet shop.

"I like parrots," he informed the shopkeeper, "but I want one that can keep its mouth shut. I don't want my wife to know everything that's going on."

The shopkeeper pointed to a multi-coloured parrot.

"Here's one that speaks French", he said. "Yet all you have to do is to tell him to keep quiet and he shuts up like a clam."

The customer hesitated.

"Is that the most intelligent parrot you have?" he asked.

The proprietor looked round. Finally, he pointed to another bird.

"If you're looking for a really intelligent parrot," he confided, "that's the one you want. Would you believe it, that bird can keep its mouth shut in six different languages!"

Our Humorist At Large

"The Simpson's separating! Why I thought he was the light of her life."

"He was until he commenced to go out too frequently."

"Done any good with the kitchen garden?"

"I should say so. Why my neighbour's chickens took first prize at the show!"

"And why did you let the prisoner escape?"

"Well, Sir, he ran through a door marked 'No Admittance.'"

Protest Against Student's Arrest

A meeting of students was held last week at the Bradlaugh Hall, Lahore, to protest against the arrest of Mr. V. D. Chopra, a fellow-student. Photo shows some of the girl students who attended the meeting.

CHILDREN'S ART

(By C. P. Joshi) *(By Ramesh Modi)* *(By Kumari Tara Shroff)*

Specimens of genuine Children's Art by the students of the Modern School, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay, under the guidance of Mr. Bhanu Smart, their art teacher.

(By Rasik Modi) *(By Kanak Merchant)*

(By Miss Shirin Jilani) *(By Kumari Desai)*

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Dangers of Impure Blood

THE root cause of most diseases is impure blood. If you suffer from skin Disease, Ulcers, Sores, Glandular Trouble, Boils, Rashes, Bad Legs, Rheumatism, Painful Joints, etc.,—you MUST remove the CAUSE by purifying the blood. Clarke's Blood Mixture is the foremost and genuine blood purifier, healer and tonic. It will restore your health and vitality.

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